A TREATISE

ON THE

EFFECTS

AND

VARIOUS PREPARATIONS

OF

LEAD,

PARTICULARLY OF THE

EXTRACT OF SATURN,

FOR

DIFFERENT CHIRURGICAL DISORDERS.

Translated from the FRENCH of

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A NEW EDITION,

With REMARKS, by G. ARNAUD, M. D. and a TABLE exhibiting the Difference between ENGLISH and FRENCH WEIGHTS.

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TO THE

READER.

AS the Tranſlator of the following Treatiſe had no other view in offering it to the Public, but to be of ſome uſe to his Countrymen, he is willing to refer the merits of his performance to the judgment of the impartial reader. Not being of the Faculty, and unacquainted with the terms and proceſſes of art, he is very ſenſible that ſome inaccuracies may have crept into minute deſcriptions of diſeaſes, their ſymptoms, and cure. But the applauſe and admiration with which the original was read in France, for whoſe benefit, and in whoſe language it was firſt publiſhed, and the ſucceſs which attends the proper uſe of the remedies it recommends

made him think that a tranſlation of it would be an acceptable preſent to the Engliſh reader, if the general meaning of the author could be rendered into our language. The ſucceſs of the Tranſlator's endeavours to gain this eſſential point, will anſwer every purpoſe he had in view, if the work ſhall prove of uſe to thoſe who will give themſelves the trouble to peruſe it.

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ENGLISH and FRENCH WEIGHTS Compared.

PARIS WEIGHT.

						TROY WEIGHT. Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachs.	Scrup.	Grs.	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT. Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.
Grain.	-	-	-			0	0	0	0	$0\frac{5}{6}$	0	0	.03
24	Scrupule.	-	-			0	0	0	0	$19\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	.72
72	3	Dragme.	-	-		0	0	0	2	19	0	0	2.16
576	24	8	Once.	-		0	0	7	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1.28
4608	192	64	8	Marc.		0	7	7	0	0	0	8	10.24
9216	384	128	64	2	Livre.	1	8	6	0	0	1	1	4.48

TROY WEIGHT.

					AVERDUPOIS WEIGHT. Ounces.	Drachms.		PARIS WEIGHT. Marc.	Ounces.	Drachs.	Scrup.	Grs.
Grain.	-	-	-		0	.36	—	0	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
20	Scruple.	-	-		0	.731	—	0	0	0	1	$0\frac{2}{3}$
60	3	Drachm.	-		0	2.194	—	0	0	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
480	24	8	Ounce.	-	1	1.554	—	0	1	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
5760	288	64	12	Pound.	13	2.651	—	1	4	1	1	$13\frac{2}{3}$

N. B. The Troy Ounce is alſo frequently divided into twenty Penny-weights, each conſiſting of twenty-four Grains.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

			TROY WEIGHT. Pounds.	Ounc.	Drach.	Scr.	Grs.	PARIS WEIGHT. Marc.	Ounc.	Drs.	Scr.	Grs.
Drachm.	-	-	0	0	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$
16	Ounce.	-	0	0	7	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
256	16	Pound	- 1	2	4	2	0	1	6	6	1	$19\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. In the Fractions of Grains I have taken the neareſt that could be expreſſed by ſingle Figures; in thoſe of Avoirdupois Drachms I have made uſe of Decimals.

A TREATISE ON LEAD.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is to chance alone we are indebted for the major part of the remedies now ſucceſsfully made uſe of in ſurgery and phyſic. Nature often conceals from the learned thoſe ſecrets, which ſhe afterwards pleaſes to communicate to the ignorant or leſs attentive. The diſcovery of the peculiar qualities of bark and mercury was more the

effect of chance than erudition. But though we are indebted to the former for the moſt approved remedies, it is not from that alone we can ever learn the proper application of them: this muſt be the work of time, of diſcernment, and experience. For we may venture to affirm, that the effects of medicines rather take their force from a proper judgement, than from any conſtant and inherent virtue of their own; and that it is the judicious timing and adapting the remedies, with which the art of ſurgery has by degrees been enriched (many of which perhaps had better be curtailed), that ought to be the principal ſtudy of the Faculty. Amongſt the reſt, no one, I think, deſerves a higher rank than Lead. Nay, I have reaſon to flatter myſelf, that when the reader has peruſed the following Treatiſe, he will be inclined to think this metal one of the moſt efficacious remedies for the cure of moſt diſeaſes which require the aſſiſtance of ſurgery.

It is true that, for many years paſt, its general virtues, as well as preparations, have been known; even ſome diſpenſatories partly deſcribe the Extract of Saturn; but none give any account of the various modifications I make it undergo, and to which alone I attribute its ſurpriſing ſucceſs.

I by no means pretend to publiſh this compoſition of the Extract as any new diſcovery of my own: my only intent, in this Treatiſe, is to lay before the maſters of the art, and the

Public, the various forms (if I may ſo ſpeak) I have given this Extract, and the particular caſes in which it has been ſpecific, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of the Faculty. I willingly reſign to my predeceſſors both the good fortune and glory of having made the firſt diſcovery, and think myſelf ſufficiently recompenſed in having been able ſo far to modify this medicine, as to render it ſuperior to any other made uſe of by the maſters of the art. Leſs prejudiced in favour of my own work, than inflamed with a deſire of being uſeful to mankind, I ſhall trouble my readers more with Obſervations than arguments: was I to defer any longer making them public, I ſhould have reaſon to reproach myſelf with robbing the community of an ineſtimable treaſure.

It is a ſubject of no ſmall ſurpriſe to me, that, notwithſtanding the many known and juſtly-eſteemed properties of Lead, the diſuſe of it ſhould be ſo great in the preſent age. What elogiums does Galen beſtow on this metal, in his tenth book of ſimple medicines? How many celebrated writers, who flouriſhed after this commentator of Hippocrates, have mentioned it with enthuſiaſm? With what particular marks of diſtinction have not the chymiſts treated it? What can, poſſibly, be more concluſive in its favour than John Beguin's own words, a famous chymiſt, who lived in the laſt century? How much is the uſe of this metal recommended by Pigrai,

Etmuller, Fabricius Ab Aqua Pendente, Gui de Chauliac, Lemeri, Stahl, Mr. Deidier, profeſſor at Montpellier, and by a thouſand others, whoſe authorities muſt have great weight?

Encouraged by ſo many reputable writers, but convinced ſtill more by my own experience, I found, in the courſe of many years practice, that the Extract of Saturn was much wanted in ſurgery. The many different forms I have given this medicine render it very proper for a variety of external complaints. I ſhould with difficulty have advanced that it had ſucceeded in ſome internal ones, had not the cures been performed in the preſence, and under the inſpection, of many celebrated practitioners, both in ſurgery and phyſic, at Montpellier; an account of which I ſhall give in the ſequel. I am well convinced, that in general, the internal uſe of Lead is condemned; but may it not be deprived of its noxious quality by certain preparations, and adminiſtered in ſmall doſes? Does not Mr. Van Swieten (an author of great repute in the preſent age) give internally the corroſive ſublimate with great ſucceſs? But I will ſay no more on this head, my deſign being only to ſhew its good effects in external complaints.

My own experience, conjointly with that of many of the Faculty, gives a ſanction to this remedy; proving it at the ſame time to be infinitely ſuperior to many in uſe. The facts

are

are indiſputable; the Public is well acquainted with them; and the Military Hoſpital at Montpellier for the venereal diſeaſe has afforded me ſo many opportunities of making repeated experiments of this medicine, that the bare recital of the cures it has performed, would furniſh matter for many volumes.

I cannot conceal the ſatisfaction I have felt, in being eye-witneſs of the gradual progreſs the Extract of Lead has made for ſome years paſt; the moſt ſkilful practitioners encourage its uſe; and even the Miniſtry give it their ſanction. Mr. Imbert, chancellor of the univerſity, inſpector-general of the hoſpitals of Provence, Languedoc, and Rouſſillon, was commiſſioned, by Letters from the Marquis du Paulmy, ſecretary at war, bearing date the 27th of October, and the 8th of December, 1756, and the 18th of January 1757, to order various experiments to be made of this Extract, in the hoſpitals under his inſpection. This miniſter adds, that in the hoſpitals where it was tried, it met with general approbation. Mr. Imbert never publiſhed the ſucceſs of his experiments; but he aſſured me, that he had given the Court a very favourable account of them.

Opportunities ſo frequently offer of making uſe of the Extract of Saturn, and the Obſervations I have made prove it applicable, in its different forms, to ſo many diſorders, that I thought it incumbent on me to lay before the Public the various modifications

it ſhould undergo, according to the variety of caſes.

1. The Extract of Saturn, mixed with water, conſtitutes a liquor, which I ſhall call Vegeto-mineral: this is very proper to calm all ſorts of inflammations, and cure all diſorders of the ſkin, viz. the itch, tetters, &c.

This liquor may very well be ſubſtituted in the place of wine and brandy, (in every caſe where theſe are generally uſed) as likewiſe in that of different embrocations, commonly preſcribed for inflammations; and more particularly ſuch as attend gun-ſhot wounds: it is likewiſe very proper for contuſions, bruiſes, ſprains, echymoſes; for the healing of ulcers, whether ſcrophulous, venereal, or cancerous, &c. In theſe caſes, and many others, it is to be applied either by injection, fomentation, or bath. We are not even afraid of aſſerting, that this liquor may be ſucceſsfully uſed to ſtop a gangrene.

In fine, an uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſs (when made uſe of in internal inflammations) has ſufficiently proved, that it ought to be preferred to emollient decoctions, poultices, and many other remedies, generally preſcribed, which too often prove contrary to the nature of the diſeaſe. Of this I hope to convince my readers in the chapter on Inflammations.

2. This Extract of Saturn is the baſis of a medicine, much hitherto wanted in ſurgery, with

with which I have performed many cures: of theſe I publiſhed an account in the year 1746; and propoſe taking notice of them again in the preſent edition.

3. The Extract of Saturn, mixed up with oil of roſes, wax, and camphor, forms a Pomatum of extraordinary virtue; an account of which I ſhall give in the ſequel.

4. It is with this Extract, wax, and camphor, I make a Plaiſter, which many years experience has proved to be infallible in the rheumatiſm.

5. The Extract of Saturn, mixed with ſoap *, may be very advantageouſly uſed in an anchyloſis, or ſtiffneſs of a joint, or for diſperſing all viſcous humours ſeated in the nervous involucra, or coverings of the tendons.

6. The reſiduum of the Extract of Saturn is a very great diſperſer: this experience has proved on many occaſions.

7. We frequently uſe poultices of bread and Vegeto-mineral Water for cold, ſchirrous, and ſcrophulous tumours: by their means we not only ſee theſe tumours diſperſed, but very often abſceſſes, though ſuppurated in different places. Of this laſt effect many of the Faculty have been eye-witneſſes, not without ſome degree of ſurprize.

8. The Extract of Saturn may be very properly applied after lithotomy; or many other operations in ſurgery.

* The addition of ſoap I owe to the Marechal de Richlieu.

Here I cannot avoid making a reflection, which ſeems proper to illuſtrate the many virtues which a conſtant and ſucceſsful practice of many years has convinced me are to be found in Lead, and its different preparations. The antients, who practiſed more from their own obſervations and experience than we do, ſeldom left out ſome preparation of Lead in their preſcriptions for external complaints. This the different diſpenſatories ſufficiently prove. Mr. Faget, an eminent Paris ſurgeon, has found the tripharmacum to be almoſt a ſovereign remedy for many chirurgical diſorders. Now it is well known that this plaiſter, which is deſcribed word for word by Bauderon, and was, before him, mentioned by Meſné, has litharge for its baſis, and to that owes its efficacy. How then will it be poſſible for any one, conſidering the general approbation this metal has met with for many years paſt, not to find in it a quality never hitherto diſcovered in any other? In effect, where is a medicine to be found, whoſe particles are at the ſame time mild, ponderous, flexible, and, by my preparations of it, ſo ſubdivided as to be capable of being introduced into the moſt minute veſſels; whoſe texture is ſo fine, and whoſe compactibility is ſo great? I mean that of the nerves, tendons, aponeuroſes, membranes, &c. preſerving at the ſame time their own activity on the blood and lymphatic veſſels, reſtoring inflamed parts, ſwelled and ſchirrous glands,

to

to their natural tone, removing obſtructions therein, and giving a proper circulation to the inſpiſſated and ſtagnated fluids. Can any one then refuſe the Extract of Saturn that diſperſing and penetrating quality, which daily experience proves to characteriſe it?

By what has been already advanced, the reader may perceive, that the different preparations of Lead have always been held in great eſteem. Is not then the preſent diſuſe of it very detrimental to ſociety? I have ſome reaſon to flatter myſelf, that for the time to come it will more frequently enter into medical preſcriptions, and that my own Obſervations will have ſome ſmall ſhare in giving it the pre-eminence it ſo juſtly deſerves; and at the ſame time encourage thoſe to experience its good effects, who before, from prejudice, were deterred from its uſe.

Nor are the ſuperior powers of this medicine its only commendations; the Public, as well as the royal hoſpitals, I can venture to aſſert, may reap great advantages from its low price; greater, perhaps, than at firſt may be imagined. An hoſpital large enough to contain two hundred invalids may be ſupplied with this medicine, for ſix months, at the eaſy rate of one hundred livres, or about four pounds three ſhillings and ſixpence; and this without any danger of the ſame being adulterated, or otherwiſe employed, than for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital. The ſame can by no

means be ſaid of wine, brandy, or many other ingredients uſed in medicine, and often purchaſed at a high price.

I cannot help remarking a farther advantage the Public may reap in making uſe of this medicine; I mean the eaſy rate it may be conveyed at from one place to another: for with ſome quarts of this Extract (the carriage of which can never be very expenſive, though the hoſpitals are at a great diſtance) many hogſheads of the Vegeto-mineral Water may be made.

This is the path I open to the practitioners in ſurgery for the cure of many diſorders incident to their province: I have no other view in my commendations of the different preparations of Lead, in the Obſervations and Reflections I have already made or ſhall make in this Treatiſe, than of being uſeful to the Hoſpitals and the Public. I flatter myſelf that the world is in ſome meaſure indebted to me for publiſhing this medicine; which, if concealed in my own breaſt, might have turned out much more to my private emolument. Let not Envy then endeavour to take from this Extract the encomiums it ſo juſtly deſerves: my ambition is to convince the world, that the only motive I had in making it public was a regard for my fellow-creatures. For my own part, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently recompenſed, if my conſtant application and uninterrupted obſervations contribute to the public welfare.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

On external Inflammations; and of the Action of the Extract of Saturn on these Disorders.

AN inflammation of the external parts of the body is a very common disease, and may proceed from a thousand different causes; such as a blow, a fall, a contusion, &c. from external accident: internally from any local defect of the solids; from the contraction of the smaller vessels; from their spasm; from their compression, constriction, and obstruction; from the difficulty which the blood finds in passing the extremity of the arteries; from its too great quantity, thickness, viscidity, mixture with heterogeneous and virulent parts; or from any other alteration, whether simple, or combined, &c.

This disorder attacks indiscriminately all the parts of the human frame which are composed of sanguineous and lymphatic vessels. Thus in regard to the external parts, nothing is so common as inflammations of the skin, fat, glands, muscles, membranes, tendons, aponeuroses, and of all the organs which fall under the senses.

The inflammatory state is often accompanied with very mild symptoms; but, on the

contrary, frequently with violent ones. This difference, in the violence of the ſymptoms, merits all the attention of the practitioner, ſeeing it is principally upon that he ought to eſtabliſh his prognoſtic and plan of cure. What general diſorder are not the principal œconomical and animal functions thrown into by an inflammation of an aponeuroſis, or of a tendon? Nay, convulſions, faintings, even death itſelf, are but too often the fatal conſequences. What is not to be apprehended from an inflammation which tends to a mortification; eſpecially if deeply lodged in the internal parts, or attacks a bad ſubject?

Theſe conſiderations and a thouſand others, of which it is not my intention to give a detail in this work, ought to make the ſurgeon ſenſible, how very neceſſary it is for him to be well acquainted with the remedies that are proper for the ſubduing of inflammations.

Theſe very remedies are in every one's hands, and the moſt ignorant may bluſh not to be acquainted with them. But do they deſerve thoſe praiſes, and that degree of confidence, which is beſtowed upon them? This is a queſtion which their effects alone can decide.

Now it is very certain, and univerſally acknowledged by men of ſenſe, that the effect of the external applications uſually preſcribed for inflammations, often diſappoint our expectation. Sometimes they conſiſt of oleaginous and greaſy ſubſtances, which ſtuff up the

the pores of the inflamed part, and increaſe the ſymptoms by augmenting the volume of the ſtagnated fluids: at other times they conſiſt of emollient and mucilaginous parts, which conveying a great quantity of moiſture, very much relax the texture of the veſſels, and diſable them from getting clear of the redundancy of blood. Sometimes theſe applications have powerful aſtringent particles in their compoſition, which repel the inflammatory matter, and throw it upon the organs neceſſary for life: at other times theſe compoſitions are very active and irritative, and contract the veſſels ſo powerfully, as to prevent them from recovering their tone; by which all motion in the inflamed part becomes totally interrupted. No one need then be ſurpriſed, after ſuch applications, if all the ſymptoms are encreaſed inſtead of being diminiſhed. Nothing but blind prejudice can conceal from us the inconveniencies and dangers attending the application of them; and humanity itſelf is ſufficient to deter us from the farther uſe of them, at leaſt in moſt caſes.

We conſtantly avoid theſe different rocks, by making uſe of the Extract of Saturn. A conſiderable number of Obſervations, made during my practice of theſe twenty years paſt, have convinced me, that this medicine is the true ſpecific for the treatment of all external inflammations: its effect is infallible, and often ſurpaſſes our expectations, by promoting

ing at ſight the reſolution of the moſt violent inflammations, and even ſometimes after they have ſuppurated. The fact laſt mentioned will appear ſurpriſing, and perhaps incredible, to the maſters of the art: I myſelf with difficulty ſhould have been convinced of it, had not I frequently ſeen and demonſtrated it, eſpecially in the Royal Hoſpital, where I had frequently opportunities of treating theſe kinds of diſeaſes.

This remedy, then, has always ſucceeded with me, at a time when the moſt reputable applications have proved either uſeleſs or pernicious; but thoſe will be leſs ſurpriſed with its amazing effects, who maturely conſider its compoſition, and its manner of action.

The firſt thing to be obſerved in the Extract of Saturn, are the leaden particles ſuſpended in the liquid; which is the conſequence of the ebullition of the litharge with the vinegar. Theſe particles are ſo formed, as to be capable of entering the pores of the ſkin, and the orifices of the ſmalleſt veſſels: upon theſe they act by their weight and volume, and diſperſe the humours which choak the inflamed veſſels, augment their motion, and bring them back to the courſe of circulation. This particular action of the particles of the Lead is aſſiſted by that of the liquid, which is its vehicle. This liquid has not only the property of ſoftening and attenuating the viſcid humours which choak up the

the inflamed veſſels, but likewiſe (notwithſtanding the ebullition) increaſing the ſpring of theſe veſſels, without irritating them. The conſequence of this is, a reſolution of the inflamed part, a ceſſation of the pain, and other inflammatory ſymptoms: all this, I ſay, is effected by the Extract of Saturn alone; the efficacy of which, in theſe diſorders, may be looked upon as a maxim in ſurgery.

This metallic remedy acts in the ſame manner againſt all obſtructions in the lymphatic veſſels, cutaneous diſorders, and ſchirrhous tumours: this I hope to prove in my Obſervations.

From hence it appears of what importance it muſt be, to change the opinion of thoſe who look upon the preparations of Lead to be dangerous: it is an erroneous prejudice, which deſerves the greateſt attention from the practitioner. I do not deſpair of their thinking even as I do, if they will give themſelves the trouble of reading this Work.

I cannot too much exclaim againſt the practice of thoſe who employ emollient and relaxing fomentations in the treatment of external inflammations. It is true, theſe remedies are often ſtrongly recommended by practitioners, and many chirurgical writers; but neither the one nor the other can deny, that the uſe of theſe applications has been often followed by the moſt fatal diſaſters.

A ſurgeon, in ſome degree of reputation, who is a great partizan of emollient decoctions,

decoctions, consumed so great a quantity of mallows and other emollient plants, in a campaign of three months only, that he exhausted the whole country where the French army was encamped: the inconvenience which resulted from this, was a production of worms in almost all the gun-shot wounds, which he ought to have stimulated and recalled to life, instead of accelerating the mortification by emollients. This fact, which makes no apology for emollient and relaxing medicines, was attested to me by many of the profession, who attended the army at that time.

I cannot then help being surprised that this error is not corrected: particularly as the art of surgery has been so much improved of late years, and so few of the Faculty can possibly be ignorant of the bad effect of emollients. How is it possible to reconcile the actions of these medicines with the idea every one must form to himself of the nature of inflammation? Is it not, on the contrary, very certain that by this kind of application, we relax more and more the tumefied vessels? that we render them by this means susceptible of a still greater distension, and actually contribute to the evil terminations of inflammatory disorders? By their use the heat of suppuration is augmented; a gangrene and corruption of the parts brought on; and seldom, very seldom, is the tumour seen to disperse, which ought to be the principal aim of the practitioner, and which can often be effected

effected by this metallic remedy only. Of this many of the Faculty are as well convinced as myſelf; and I make no doubt, but all thoſe who will give themſelves the trouble to read the Obſervations which conſtitute a great part of the preſent work, and apply them properly, will eaſily admit that this remedy ought to be preferred to all others, in the treatment of an external inflammation, whether it be recent, or of a long ſtanding, ſimple or complicated, benign or malignant; in ſhort, in all the circumſtances in which it can be conſidered.

I muſt now anticipate an objection, which will undoubtedly be made to me; and that is, after having condemned the uſe of emollients, I ſtill mix them up with my own remedy. But it is to be remarked, that a proper mixture is often very neceſſary, which the moſt ſucceſsful experiments have ſufficiently proved: this fact, I believe, will be acknowledged by thoſe who will read my Obſervations. But, among emollients, the one I moſtly prefer is the crumbs of bread: for it only relaxes the part as far as is neceſſary to facilitate the paſſage of the particles of the Lead into the tumefied veſſels, without partaking of the bad qualities of oleaginous and greaſy medicines, which ought always to be laid aſide in inflammatory caſes.

Before we enter into a detail of the different ſpecies of inflammation, to which my remedy is applicable, I cannot help complaining loudly

loudly againſt the imputation of the repulſive power that has been attributed to Lead and its preparations. I know how much the error has been propagated, and that it has been ſupported for ages by the moſt reſpectable authorities; but truth has unlimited rights which ought to have the preference to all authorities, eſpecially in queſtions that relate to facts, which experience alone can determine. Upon this principle, I will not ſtop at the crowd of chirurgical writers, who have attributed this repercuſſive quality to Lead; but, among the reſt, there is one whoſe name alone may give weight to the error, againſt which I contend. The author I ſpeak of is Mr. Queſnay, who, in his Treatiſe on Suppuration, has placed the preparations of Lead among the number of repelling medicines. He relates many Obſervations, which prove that litharge, white lead, &c. have been employed with very good ſucceſs, in different inflammations. Mr. Queſnay, in theſe caſes which he has related, makes no doubt of their having acted by repercuſſion: but this can by no means be proved by his own caſes. For, firſt, as he did not employ theſe remedies ſolely, but mixed them up with other compoſitions, ſo it does not follow that the preparations of Lead have a repelling quality, from the cure having been operated by repercuſſion. Again, who knows but the prejudices of the gentlemen who made the Obſervations quoted by Mr. Queſnay, may have

have concealed from them the true manner in which the medicine uſually acted, and have induced them to attribute to repercuſſion effects which did not proceed from it? But let that be as it will, I can proteſt, upon the foundation of an experience that never deceived me, that the repelling power attributed to Lead and its preparations, is one of the greateſt errors that have ſlipt into the practice of ſurgery, and one of thoſe in which it behoves practitioners moſtly to be undeceived.

Among the different inflammations that have fallen within my practice, that of the eriſipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, has been the moſt frequent. This diſeaſe makes advances, which not only proceed from the cauſe which produced it, and the part that is affected, but alſo from the remedies commonly made uſe of to ſubdue it.

Among eriſipelatous inflammations, ſuch as tend to a phlegmon, or gangrene, may be moſt eaſily diſtinguiſhed, being limited to a certain extent in the ſkin: theſe require the greateſt attention and expedition in the treatment, if we wiſh to ſcreen the parts affected from the terrible danger which threatens them.

Confirmed by the ſucceſs which has often attended the uſe of my metallic remedy, I have applied it in every kind of eriſipelas; and my method has been followed by many other practitioners, who have been ſurpriſed

at

at the celerity of its good effects; confeſſing, that they had till then been miſtaken; and blaming thoſe who abſtained, in ſimilar caſes, from uſing this medicine, for fear of making the inflammatory matter flow back into the maſs of blood. This fear, which the enemies of the Extract of Saturn induſtriouſly propagated, gave them a pretence for not abandoning their old opinions, which are certainly as chimerical as their reaſonings on the actions of emollients.

Our remedy (the reſolving powers of which no one can diſpute) has this peculiar advantage, That, if it does not always procure a diſperſion of certain inflammations, which it generally does, it much diminiſhes the heat of ſuppurations, which is often to be dreaded above all in ſuch erifipelas's as are produced by putrid caſes, as experience proves, and has been well remarked by Mr. Queſnay.

Every one knows, that the termination of fiery inflammations by reſolution, is always moſt deſirable; for, in ſuch caſes, a ſuppuration is often attended with ſuch fatal ſymptoms, that a gangrene, which has always been conſidered by practitioners as the moſt dangerous iſſue of inflammations, is often more tractable, than obſtinate, bleeding ulcers, into which an erifipelas that ſuppurates, ordinarily degenerates. Now the medicine which we make uſe of in ſubduing fiery tumours conſtantly favours a diſperſion; and thus ſcreens thoſe, who are afflicted with

ſuch

ſuch maladies, from the dangerous turns which we have juſt mentioned.

But it would be reſtraining the Extract of Saturn to very narrow limits, if we confined its action to erifipelatous inflammations only; it acts with no leſs efficacy in phlegmonous ones, how painful ſoever or violent in their ſymptoms: in boils; in inflammations attended with great heat; in whitloes; in inflammations of the glands under and behind the ear, whether they are the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, or conſtitute the diſeaſe itſelf; in quinſies; in ophthalmies; in a word, in all external affections that partake more or leſs of the inflammatory ſtate.

1. Red painful tumours, attended with a pulſation and burning heat, called phlegmons, often put the patient in imminent danger. Some of theſe are ſeated in very ſenſible parts, and accompanied with cruel pains, delirium, ſharp fever, and other alarming ſymptoms. Others principally attack the fat, and are followed by a ſuppuration, which is not eaſily removed. Others, again, are formed upon certain delicate organs, and from thence acquire a greater degree of malignancy; as upon the globe of the eye, or its adjacent parts, &c. In general, theſe phlegmonous inflammations hurry to a period, generally terminate in ſuppuration, ſometimes in a hard tumour, and at other times in a mortification. The maſters of the art who

who have employed the Extract of Saturn for theſe complaints, know how proper it is to calm the pains, to diſſipate the inflammatory matter, to prevent an abundant ſuppuration; in fine, to diſperſe the inſpiſſated humours, and prevent their induration.

2. Our application is not leſs ſucceſsful in malignant boils, deeply ſeated in the fat, and which often reſiſt the action of other medicines. The particles of Lead, by their ſuppleneſs and tenuity, not only enter the little cells or glands which theſe boils attack, and attenuate the viſcous matter lodged therein, but alſo the little veſſels which communicate moiſture to theſe ſolliculous and glandulous cavities, and give motion to the inſpiſſated blood which cauſed the obſtruction.

3. Though I have had no opportunity of applying my remedy in Carbuncles, I make no doubt but it would be of great uſe in allaying the heat and acute pain which generally attends them: its good effects in cancerous tumours and others, which are characteriſed by a great acrimony and corroding quality in the humours, enable me to conclude by analogy, that it may be of great uſe in the above-mentioned diſorder. I ſhall aſſiduouſly endeavour in the courſe of practice to employ my Extract for that complaint, when an occaſion offers.

4. Without entering into a long detail on the ſubject of inflammations which attack the

the extremity of the fingers, called the whitloe; I will confine myſelf to obſerve, that the greater or leſs violence of the heat, pain, and other ſymptoms, an aſſemblage of which characteriſes the diſeaſe, depends entirely upon the different parts of the finger wherein they are ſeated. It is upon this variety that the diviſion of the whitloe into different kinds is founded. The firſt is confined to the ſkin and fat, and is the mildeſt of all; though ſometimes indeed it happens, that by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the fat, which is found at the extremity of the fingers, we ſee the patient run great riſks: for this inflammation continuing on to their baſis, and paſſing through different channels of the internal part of the metacarpus, brings a conſiderable tumour over the whole hand, which is penetrated in various directions by the purulent matter: it is principally in whitloes that are neglected or ill-treated, in which theſe fatal conſequences are obſerved. The ſecond kind is ſeated in the nervous involucra belonging to the flexor muſcles of the fingers, and is attended with the moſt cruel pains, which are communicated to the adjoining fingers, hand, and even the arm itſelf; the heat is ſo great as to become ſometimes inſupportable: one may have ſeen patients tortured in this manner beg to have the finger cut off, not being able to bear the intenſe pain. To theſe ſymptoms is joined a very ſharp fever, and a number of other

other alarming circumſtances, which announce the general diſorder of all the functions. Sometimes this ſecond ſpecies of whitloe terminates in ſudden death, cauſed by the violence of the inflammation, or in a more lingering one, the effect of a ſuppuration, penetrating in various directions along the hand, wriſt, and arm, where it forms matter, and brings on a train of a thouſand mortal ſymptoms. The perioſteum inflamed and ſuppurated conſtitutes the third kind of whitloe, in which the pains are very acute, and deeply ſeated. This is alſo attended with a violent fever, want of ſleep, delirium, and many other ſymptoms which are commonly produced by the ſame cauſe as intenſe pain; the patient often falls into fainting fits, and a caries of the bones is much to be apprehended from the third kind. The whitloe, which is ſeated under the nail, often ariſes from the puncture of a thorn, a needle, or any ſharp-pointed body, which paſſes between the nail and the fleſh. The immobility of the joints, which too frequently follows the ſecond and third ſpecies of whitloe, proceeds from the deſtruction of the tendons and ligaments which tie the articulations together; this takes its riſe from ſuppuration, gangrene, and often from both.

From what has been already ſaid, it is evident how important it muſt be to apply the moſt expeditious and efficacious remedies to

whitloes, both to calm the violence of the ſymptoms, and prevent the dangerous conſequences. I ſhould be ſorry to recommend the Extract of Saturn as the only agent to which we may have recourſe in all theſe caſes; but I can confidently affirm, that this application has generally proved ſucceſsful in theſe inflammations, when the common ones have often been very detrimental. I call to witneſs my colleagues, who are inclined to ſpeak truth; and demand of them, whether they have not found, by experience, that the emollient applications generally made uſe of in whitloes, ſo far from procuring a reſolution, have daily increaſed the heat and other ſymptoms? The ſucceſs of our metallic remedy is infallible, if applied in the beginning of a whitloe, and before it has made a certain progreſs: I have even uſed it in the advanced ſtages of that complaint, and performed the cure in a few days.

5. The puncture of a tendon and aponeuroſis deſerves the greateſt attention of the practitioner. It is almoſt incredible how a ſolution of continuity ſo ſlight, and often imperceptible, ſhould excite the ſharpeſt fever; occaſion the moſt violent inflammatory ſymptoms, and many other alarming accidents; ſuch, for example, as attend blood-letting, when the aponeuroſis of the biceps has been punctured, or any other injury which is offered to the tendinous and aponeurotic parts of our body. In all theſe circumſtances, I

have ſeen the Vegeto-mineral water, and poultices made of the ſaid water, perform wonders: an eye-witneſs only could have given credit to what I relate; and all theſe cures far exceed ſuch as are performed by the common method of practice.

6. Inflammatory tumours of the glands below the ear frequently occur in practice: they ſometimes ariſe independent of any preceding complaint, but are often the conſequences of putrid fevers, of which they are ſometimes a criſis, and ſometimes only a ſymptom, but almoſt always diſpoſed to be ſchirrhous. How many times, by the uſe of improper applications to theſe glands, have we not ſeen the matter repelled upon the brain, lungs, or ſome other internal organ, and produce mortal ſymptoms? The Extract of Saturn is an excellent reſource, and may be made uſe of either to diſperſe theſe tumours, when poſſible and expedient ſo to do, or to diminiſh the ſuppuration, and make it more laudable. The Extract is equally ſucceſsful againſt inflammations of the maxillary glands, or thoſe of the neck.

7. Although I did not propoſe mentioning internal inflammations in this work, yet I cannot overlook the quinſey; a diſorder which is well known to ſeize the external and internal parts of the throat. The horrid conſequences attending this inflammation often put the patient's life in imminent danger. The quinſey is ſuſceptible of the uſual termi-

nations of inflammatory tumours; and it is but too often we ſee it ſuppurate and end in a mortification: the ſpeedy relief which follows the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, authoriſes me to affirm, that there is no better remedy againſt inflammations of the throat.

I am not the only one who has experienced the good effects of the preparations of Lead in the treatment of quinſies, particularly of thoſe which tend to a mortification. Mr. Raulin, phyſician in ordinary to the King, has ſucceſsfully uſed it in ſimilar caſes, as he has informed the world in his Treatiſe on Diſeaſes occaſioned by Variations of the Air. The following is his account of it:

"I ordered a gargariſm of roſe-water into "which were thrown ſome grains of the ſalt "of Lead: the remedy did wonders; it pre-"vented a mortification, and put a ſtop to "that already formed; it diſſipated the ſpots "in a ſhort time, and, with the aſſiſtance of "camphor and phlebotomy, performed cures "wherever it was applied. In a neighbour-"ing town, where ſore throats raged, very "few died who uſed the ſalt of Lead." Some contradictions that Mr. Raulin had been expoſed to from his colleagues, who wanted to ſubſtitute the ſalt of Vitriol for the ſalt of Lead, convinced that phyſician of the ſuperiority of the laſt medicine over the former. He has learnedly given his reaſons in his Treatiſe.

The happy effects of the ſalt of Lead in Mr. Raulin's hands, induced other practitioners to follow the ſame track.

In the Medicinal Journal of June 1758, there is an intereſting letter, addreſſed to Mr. Vaudermonde by Mr. Boucher, a celebrated phyſician of Liſle in Flanders, who, after having unſucceſsfully tried all kinds of medicines to ſubdue a putrid quinſey, which depopulated the environs of that city, determined at laſt to make uſe of the ſalt of Lead. In one of theſe caſes, which he had under his inſpection, the mortified cruſts had ſo far prevailed, as to cover a great part of the tonſils, and the anterior pillars of their partition. To this end, he mixed four-and-twenty grains of the ſalt of Lead in two ounces of plantain water, with which he touched the cruſts five or ſix times a day, with a pencil made of lint. This remedy, ſays Mr. Boucher, not only prevented the diſeaſe from gaining ground, but the ulcers were daily obſerved to contract, and the eighth day conſolidated; and conſequently what remained of the diſeaſe was eaſily conquered.

But, leaving the experiments of others, to keep to thoſe which are our own, we can advance that, upon innumerable occaſions, the Vegeto-mineral Water has appeared to us a ſpecific againſt inflammations of the throat, fluxions on the ſame part, irritations and ulcers ſeated in the mouth, from whatever cauſe they proceed.

It is alſo difficult to expreſs with what ſucceſs the preparations of Lead are uſed in thoſe accidents which Mercury ſometimes produces in the mouth and neighbouring parts. The Venereal Military Hoſpital furniſhes us every day with Obſervations which the moſt incredulous cannot help believing,

8. It now remains for us to ſpeak of the inflammation of the eyes, known by the name of Ophthalmia. This diſeaſe requires to be treated with the greater attention, as it attacks a very delicate organ, upon which certain applications, very proper for other parts, make the moſt hurtful impreſſions. Theſe ophthalmies are often very inveterate, and obſtinately reſiſt the applications which are generally made uſe of for ſubduing them; if then the common method of treating them is often unſucceſsful, and even injurious, why not have recourſe to a remedy which experience proves infallible, however conſiderable and inveterate the ophthalmia may be? This remedy is no other than the Extract of Saturn; the efficacy of which againſt this ſpecies of inflammation is generally known, not only at Montpellier, but in many other places. The numberleſs cures of the kind effected by this remedy, both in my own practice and that of others, would furniſh matter for a volume; but I ſhall confine myſelf, at the end of this chapter, to a narration of the moſt curious and remarkable.

From what has been ſaid it follows, that there is not to be found, among all the chirurgical preſcriptions, a medicine more adapted than the Extract of Saturn for ſubduing external inflammations; that it is endowed with the ſingular property of penetrating the obſtructed blood and lymphatic veſſels, and of diſperſing the inſpiſſated matter therein, without too much relaxing or irritating the coats of the inflamed parts; it preſerves a medium between theſe two actions, and thereby inſenſibly produces, without any bad conſequences, the moſt ſurpriſing effects. This remedy ſeems to unite, at once, three qualities very eſſential for an antiphlogiſtic medicine; a cooling virtue, which the moſt ardent inflammatory heat cannot reſiſt; an anodyne one, which quiets the moſt violent pains obſerved in inflammation; an attenuating, reſolving quality, which the prejudiced part of mankind has unfairly confounded with repulſion: in ſhort, all the parts of our body, without diſtinction, fatty, glandulous, muſcular, tendinous, aponeurotic, membranous, ligamentinous, weak or ſtrong in their texture, endowed with a greater or leſs degree of ſenſibility, bear equally the action of our metallic remedy.

But not to enter into theoretical diſcuſſions, we will begin to fulfil our former engagements; and give an account of ſuch Obſervations as we have made ourſelves, or have been

been communicated to us by others, upon external inflammations. They all tend invincibly to prove, that the praiſes which have been given the Extract of Saturn, and the virtues attributed to it, are not chimerical inventions of the brain.

OBSERVATION I.

Communicated by Mr. GAUTIER, *Surgeon at Aix in Provence.*

Mr. GUILHEMON, my confrere, attended a patient, afflicted with a phlegmonous eryſipelas, which was ſeated on the inward part of the right thigh; the pain and inflammation were ſo great, that a gangrene was apprehended. Repeated phlebotomy, and applications of emollient and anodyne medicines, ſo far from relieving the complaint, ſeemed to encreaſe the bad ſymptoms; and ſo much ſo, that recourſe was had very a-pro-pos to the Vegeto-mineral Water, which ſoon calmed the pains, and reſtored the patient, in a ſhort time, to his former health.

OBSERVATION II.

Communicated by the ſame.

Mr. PANEN has communicated to me a more extraordinary cure, by the Extract of Saturn, of an eryſipelas of the worſt kind, which had ſeized one eye-lid, and a great part of the face: the whole was much diſpoſed to a gangrene. At firſt different emollients were applied; but upon their not ſucceeding, recourſe was had to the Vegeto-mineral Water, which, in leſs than forty hours, abated the bad ſymptoms, and in a ſhort time after performed the cure.

OBSERVATION III.

Communicated by Mr. REGIS, *Surgeon, at Montpellier.*

I WAS called in, to a ſtone-cutter's wife of this town, who had been troubled for above a month with an eryſipelatous ſwelling in her breaſt, from the curdling of her milk; her pains were ſo great, that ſhe could neither reſt day nor night: many women of her acquaintance had preſcribed to her without ſucceſs. The ſwelling at laſt began to ſuppurate: and though it diſcharged in three different places, her pains were by no means abated. As the matter came away but ſlowly, the breaſt continued of an enormous ſize; nor was its hardneſs or livid colour at all diminiſhed; ſo that there was great reaſon to fear, that the tumour would either become ſchirrhous or cancerous. As I had been often witneſs of the good effects of the Vegeto-mineral Water on the like occaſion, I ordered a cataplaſm of the ſaid Water and white bread; taking care previouſly to waſh the ſores well with the above Water. This treatment, properly continued, ſo far removed the complaint, that my patient ſlept well the third night: in a ſhort time the breaſt began to ſoften, the wounds to cicatrize, and in five-and-twenty days the cure was performed: though for ſome time after, the breaſt continued diſcoloured; which was ſoon remedied by the application of compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated by Mr. LAZAU.

MR. LAZAU, an elve of Mr. Serres, a confrere of mine, informed me, that he had made uſe of my medicine for an œdematous eryſipelas, which had ſeized

ſeized the leg of a poor man, in the General Hoſpital: it took its riſe from a bleeding in the foot, which was very much ſwelled, as was the whole leg. The application of my remedy ſenſibly diminiſhed both the inflammation and ſwelling in three or four hours: and the third day my patient was cured.

OBSERVATION V.

Communicated by Mr. ROUX, *Surgeon-major to Vaſlan's Regiment.*

MR. ROUX has informed me, that he had cured with the Vegeto-mineral Water many patients afflicted with eryſipelas's in different parts of the body, in three or four days time.

OBSERVATION VI.

Communicated by Mr. COULAS, *Doctor of Phyſic, of the Univerſity of Montpellier.*

I WAS called in, to a child troubled with an eryſipelas, which extended itſelf along the lower extremity of its right ſide: I ordered compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water to be applied to the tumour. As the patient was in the country, and ſuffered a great deal, it was thought proper to apply a poultice made of bread, mallows, and pellitory of the wall, till ſome of the Extract of Saturn could be procured. The conſequence of this was, that the eryſipelas became more inflamed, and extended itſelf upon the buttock; but the damage was ſoon repaired by the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water; by degrees the inflammatory ſymptoms diſappeared, the fever went off, and in two days time the diſorder was conquered.

Note, That Mr. Coulas remarks in his account, that the cure of the eryſipelas was entirely owing to

the Vegeto-mineral Water, as the child could by no means be prevailed on to take any internal medicines proper for the occaſion.

OBSERVATION VII.

THE wife of one Caſſagnes of Lanſargues, was troubled with a coagulation of milk in one of her breaſts, in the month of February laſt. This woman, not being able to ſupport the pain, made uſe of many different emollient medicines, which had been preſcribed to her by her acquaintance; but they only ſerved to encreaſe the ſwelling and bad ſymptoms; and ſo much ſo, that the matter forced its way through the ſkin, in many places: ſtill the breaſt continued very large, and appeared ſchirrhous, and of an eryſipelatous colour; which made all who ſaw it dread the worſt conſequences. As ſoon as I had examined the complaint, I gave her ſome Vegeto-mineral Water to make poultices of, and ordered them to be renewed every ſix hours: in a few days there was a change for the better, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of herſelf and friends; and in five or ſix weeks the cure was compleated.

OBSERVATION VIII.

IN the month of March laſt, I was ſent for to the Citadel, to the ſon of Mr. Coſte, gaoler. This child, about four years old, was troubled with an eryſipelas, which extended from the upper part of the thigh to the inferior one of the hypogaſtric region, as likewiſe with a phlegmonous ſwelling on the groin. The eryſipelas reached to the ſcrotum and penis, and there cauſed a phymoſis, which obſtructed the paſſage of the urine. The child was blooded once; and poultices made of bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water, in the ſpace of eight or ten days, diſperſed both the eryſipelas and phlegmon.

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OBSERVATION IX.

Communicated by Mr. MEWON, *Surgeon to a Battalion of Militia.*

I MADE uſe of Vegeto-mineral Water for the cure of a child, ſeven or eight years old, afflicted with an eryſipelas which covered its whole body. Monſieur Goulard's frequent uſe of this medicine, of which I had been eye-witneſs in the Royal Hoſpital, induced me to try it. In a few days after the application, all the cuticle came off in ſcales; and in eight days the child was cured. Many other ſurgeons, on the like occaſion, have made uſe of this remedy with the ſame ſucceſs.

OBSERVATION X.

MADAME DE FUR, wife to Major De Fur, was ſo much alarmed on ſeeing one of her children fall, that both her breaſts were in an inſtant ſeized with an eryſipelatous eruption, which even ſpread conſiderably above them. This lady ſoon after came to Montpellier. I found upon examining her, that the diſorder would ſoon become of the tetter kind, on account of the continual itchings: I applied the Pomatum I generally make uſe of for tetters, and waſhed the parts well with the Vegeto-mineral Water; the itching was ſoon removed; but as this lady ſuckled her child, the remedies operated but ſlowly; which determined me to make uſe of the Cataplaſm made with the Vegeto-mineral Water. This had the deſired effect; and in a few days the complaint was removed.

OBSERVATION XI.

Communicated.

AN Invalid, of St. Francis's Hoſpital at Mahon, in conſequence of a fever, had two malignant boils

on the upper part of the thigh, about four fingers breadth aſunder. Theſe tumours were conſiderable, and ſo painful, that they brought on a violent fever. Emollient cataplaſms were applied without any effect; recourſe was then had to maturating plaiſters: theſe cauſed ſuch an inflammation in the part, that a gangrene was apprehended: in fine, a ſurgeon-major, who had heard of the virtues of the Extract of Saturn, applied cataplaſms made with the Vegeto-mineral Water: ſoon after the tumours had a better aſpect, the ſuppuration was laudable, and the cure was performed by this medicine alone.

OBSERVATION XII.

DURING my ſtay at Paris, in the year 1751, I was deſired to ſee Mr. Floberg, engineer, who was lodged in the Marquis de Crillon's houſe. He had a whitloe of the malignant kind on one of the fingers of his right hand; this was accompanied by a ſharp fever, and pains which extended all up the right arm. The application of the Vegeto-mineral Water inſtantaneouſly eaſed the pain; in four-and-twenty hours the bad ſymptoms vaniſhed; and in a very ſhort time my patient was cured.

OBSERVATION XIII.

A CHAMBER-MAID of Madame Imbert had a whitloe on the middle finger of her right hand: this brought on a fever and inſomnium; and her pains were ſo great, that ſhe could not help crying out. After ſuffering for ſix-and-thirty-hours, without being willing to try any remedy, ſhe called upon me. I found it to be a real whitloe, and thought it too ripe to be cured without ſuppuration. I ordered the finger to be bathed in Vegeto-mineral Water; in leſs than a quarter of an hour, the

the pain ſo far abated, that the patient thought herſelf quite cured. I continued the treatment, with the ſimple application of cataplaſms made of bread and the above-mentioned Water. In five days the complaint was entirely removed by reſolution alone.

OBSERVATION XIV.

I WAS deſired in the year 1748 by Mr. De Beloy, colonel of a regiment of light troops at Genoa to viſit Mr. Falcon, an officer: he had received a wound with a ſword in the common tendon of the flexor muſcles of the fingers, of the internal part of the right hand. The inflammation was very great, and extended upon the fore-arm to the protuberance of the humerus. By the application of compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, the pain ceaſed, the ſwelling ſubſided, and the cure was compleated in a few days.

OBSERVATION XV.

A WASHERWOMAN at Genoa was pricked by a thorn in one of the flexor tendons of the right hand: matter formed therein; and after a long ſuppuration, the hand remained motionleſs, as did likewiſe the fingers. She had been ſome time in this ſituation before ſhe conſulted me. I ordered her to bathe her hand, morning and night, in the vegeto-mineral water: I then applied my Saturnine Plaiſter, which in ten or twelve days compleated the cure.

OBSERVATION XVI.

Communicated by Mr. ROUX, *Senior Surgeon-major, in the Army.*

I WAS called in to a patient who had a conſiderable tumour on the arm and fore-arm, accompanied with a fever. It was owing to a puncture of

of the aponeurosis of the biceps in bleeding. The application of compresses dipped in Vegeto-mineral Water, and wetted from time to time, soon dissipated the bad symptoms, and the patient was soon radically cured.

OBSERVATION XVII.

IN consequence of bleeding, in which the aponeurosis had been pricked, a lady had a violent inflammation and tumour in her arm and fore-arm. In vain did the surgeon who was called in before me apply emollients for a considerable time: I substituted in their room the Vegeto-mineral Water, which succeeded with me in this case, as well as in the former.

OBSERVATION XVIII.

MR. BOURQUENOD, my confrere, was sent for to a lady of this town, who, after a bleeding in the arm, felt a considerable pain along the inside of the fore-arm, down to the extremity of her fingers. This accident had happened to her three weeks before she called him in to her assistance. Upon examining the part, he observed a kind of small schirrhous cord, about six lines in length, where the puncture had been made; the tumour extended from the lower part of the arm as far as the wrist, and many hard lumps were felt along it. The patient told Mr. Bourquenod, that she felt very sharp pain whenever any one offered to move her arm. Emollient cataplasms and other remedies had already been applied, without success. Mr. Bourquenod ordered a liniment of sweet almonds, laudanum, and spermaceti, and over this a cataplasm of bread and Vegeto-mineral Water; the patient found immediate ease. She continued this remedy for eight days successively, taking care to renew

renew it twice in four-and-twenty hours; at the end of which all the bad ſymptoms diſappeared, except ſome little hardneſſes, and a ſlight pain; which were removed in twelve days, by a plaiſter made of wax, human fat, a little camphor and Vegeto-mineral Water.

OBSERVATION XIX.

Communicated by Mr. GAUTIER, *a Maſter Surgeon.*

I SAW a perſon troubled with ſo violent an ophthalmia, that the inflammation ſpread itſelf over all the neighbouring parts of the eye, and had all the appearance of an approaching gangrene. This diſorder, which had hitherto baffled all medicine, at laſt yielded to the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water.

OBSERVATION XX.

Communicated by the ſame.

I WAS ſent for to a patient afflicted with an œdematous tumour on the lower eye-lid, as big as an egg, and turned outwards. The ſwelling had ſeized the whole cheek, and the eye-lid was as tranſparent as glaſs. The application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, for one night only, conſiderably diminiſhed the ſwelling, and in a few days the patient was cured.

OBSERVATION XXI.

Communicated.

MR. CONSTRITTI, ſurgeon of Cette, had a daughter afflicted with an ophthalmia in both eyes. The humour was ſo ſharp that it brought an inflammation

mation on the adjacent parts. Upon his conſulting me, I ſent him ſome of the Extract of Saturn; and with it the method of uſing it. The following is his account of its effects: "Your Extract, Sir, has "had a ſurpriſing effect on the face and eyes of my "daughter ſince the day before yeſterday; one "muſt own its ſuperiority as a remedy. My "daughter ſince the uſe of the Vegeto-mineral "Water has opened her eyes, which ſhe could not "poſſibly do before; and I hope this remedy will "take off the web which remains."

OBSERVATION XXII.

Communicated.

THE favourable accounts which Mr. Solignac gave Mr. Bounhiol, one of the oldeſt phyſicians belonging to the army, of the effect of the Extract of Saturn in ophthalmies, induced this phyſician to preſcribe it to the Prior of the Benedictine Monks of St. Thyberi, who was afflicted with an obſtinate ophthalmia: our medicine in a ſhort time conquered the diſorder.

I cannot help remarking, that this phyſician, who is an inhabitant of Valros near Pezenas, has done me the honour of aſſuring me, that ever ſince he has been acquainted with my Extract, he has ſucceſsfully uſed it on many occaſions.

OBSERVATION XXIII.

Communicated from La Rochelle.

Mr. DELAN, ſurgeon-major in the army, informed me, that a confrere of his frequently made uſe of my Extract with great ſucceſs; at the ſame time gave me an account of a cure which he had made on an officer of Briequeville, who had been troubled with ſo violent an ophthalmia, for two months ſucceſſively, that he could not bear the light.

No

No remedy had been left untried: frequent bleedings in the arm and foot, repeated baths, different collyriums, and every thing that could be thought of, had proved unſucceſsful. In this ſituation Mr. Delan ſaw him: he made uſe of the Extract of Saturn with ſo much ſucceſs, that in a ſhort time, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of the Faculty, who before had preſcribed to him, and of all the officers of the garriſon, the ſaid gentleman was freed from the indiſpoſition he had ſo long laboured under.

OBSERVATION XXIV.

A CHILD of this town had been troubled for eight months with an ophthalmia, and a ſmall web on the tranſparent cornea, which made light inſupportable. Every remedy was tried, that was judged proper for the diſorder, unſucceſsfully. A conſtant application of the Vegeto-mineral Water performed the cure in eight days.

OBSERVATION XXV.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. Rivat, merchant at Montpellier, was afflicted with a violent ophthalmia which made light inſupportable: ſhe was ſoon cured by the application of my medicine. This lady's father cured a perſon afflicted in the ſame manner with the ſame remedy.

OBSERVATION XXVI.

Mr. HENRY, ſtudent in ſurgery, nephew to Mr. Roger, firſt ſurgeon to his royal highneſs Don Phillip, was troubled with an ophthalmia in both eyes; which was ſometimes ſo troubleſome, that he was unable to proſecute his ſtudies. After trying many remedies without ſucceſs, he came to me for my advice: I ordered him my medicine, which ſucceeded to his wiſhes.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XXVII.

Mr. SAINT PAUL, ſurgeon-major of the hoſpital at Oſtend, informed me that he had uſed with great ſucceſs the Extract of Saturn for the cure of all kinds of ophthalmia, even the moſt malignant.

OBSERVATION XXVIII.

THE ſurgeon-major of Brabant has written from Spain to acquaint me, that every ophthalmia which he undertakes, he cures by means of my Extract.

OBSERVATION XXIX.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. Valette, counſellor at law, was afflicted with ſo violent an ophthalmia in both eyes, that ſhe ran great riſk of loſing them. I ordered my Vegeto-mineral Water to be applied, of which ſhe ſoon found the good effects; being in a ſhort time able to open her eye-lids, and was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XXX.

A WOMAN of Antibes, who ſuffered much from a malignant ophthalmia, which had ſeized the globe of the eye, the eye-lids, and adjacent parts, conſulted me. This diſorder had long baffled the ſkill of the Faculty of this town and neighbouring parts; notwithſtanding which, a proper doſe of the Extract radically conquered this diſorder in a week's time. Though I had frequently been witneſs of the good effects of this remedy, I could not help being ſurpriſed at the ſudden cure it performed; which aſtoniſhed much more thoſe of the Faculty who had before ſeen her in ſo deplorable a ſituation.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XXXI.

Communicated by Mr. REGIS, *a Surgeon of this Town.*

I MET one day a Jew, who had an œdematous tumour on the lower eye-lid of his left eye, which was turned outwards, and tranſparent; this tumour had ſeized the whole cheek of that ſide. I applied that night the Vegeto-mineral Water, and the next day he was cured.

OBSERVATION XXXII.

IN the year 1747, Mr. Plantade, aid-de-camp to the Count of Choiſeul, was cured at Genoa of an ophthalmia in both eyes, of two years and a half ſtanding, by means of the Vegeto-mineral Water.

OBSERVATION XXXIII.

A MENIAL ſervant, belonging to the Duke of Richlieu at Genoa, had ſo violent a diſorder in his eyes, that it was apprehended he would loſe his ſight. He was cured by this medicine.

OBSERVATION XXXIV.

Communicated by Mr. COULAS, *M. D. of the Royal Society of Montpellier.*

I WAS afflicted with a violent ophthalmia: the ſymptoms of the inflammation were ſo conſiderable, and the pains I felt ſo great, that the moſt approved anodyne medicines afforded me no relief. Neither the mucilage of the ſeeds of philium, apples boiled in milk, the white of an egg beat up with allum, oriental ſaffron, or any other remedy I made uſe of, procured me the leaſt eaſe. Finding that anodyne medicines were ineffectual, I had recourſe

recourſe to aſtringent and reſolutive ones; but ſtill in vain. Taught by my own experience how little the moſt approved ophthalmic remedies were to be relied on, I had at laſt recourſe to Mr. Goulard's Extract of Saturn. I had not applied it long, before I found myſelf quite relieved. The pains which tortured me before ſenſibly diminiſhed, as did likewiſe the inflammation; the volume of the tumefied veſſels of the cornea was much leſſened. Surpriſed at the extraordinary efficacy of this medicine, and ſcarcely giving credit to its amazing and immediate powers, I was determined to diſcontinue its uſe, to ſee what would be the event. But in a ſhort time I was obliged to have recourſe to it again: for ſoon after its diſuſe, the inflammatory ſymptoms returned with their former violence. I again tried to calm them by the applications I had made uſe of, previouſly to thoſe of Mr. Goulard's; but to no purpoſe. This determined me to have again recourſe to the Vegeto-mineral Water. I often repeated theſe experiments, and the reſult of them was always the ſame. In fine, this remedy, conjointly with other general ones, compleated my cure.

OBSERVATION XXXV.

Communicated by the ſame.

I PRESCRIBED the remedy to one of my brothers afflicted with the like diſorder. Thinking it uſeleſs to try any other ophthalmic remedy, I adviſed that which had ſucceeded ſo well with me. But I was ſtill deſirous, by a variety of experiments, more and more to aſcertain its powers. Both my brother's eyes were much inflamed; but one conſiderably leſs than the other. Upon this I applied a compreſs dipped in roſe and plantain-water; and upon the other the Vegeto-mineral: in three days time,

time, the eye treated with the Vegeto-mineral Water, though the moſt inflamed, was perfectly cured; but the fate of the other was far different; which ſtill continued in its former ſituation, till relieved by the other application. From hence, I think, it plainly appears, that both my brother and myſelf are indebted to this medicine for a cure.

OBSERVATION XXXVI.

I HAD the honour of being ſent for, when at Paris, to a lady of diſtinction, who had a violent inflammation attending the kernels of the neck, the palate, and its roof, with a fever. She was extremely averſe to bleeding. I ordered her a gargle of Vegeto-mineral Water, with a few drops of brandy. This immediately gave her eaſe, and, without any other application, radically cured her in three or four days.

OBSERVATION XXXVII.

Communicated by Mr. ESPINAS, *Maſter of Arts, and Profeſſor of Surgery, a Confrere of mine.*

I WAS ſent for to a lady who had a violent inflammation in the kernels of the neck, and neighbouring parts: the pains were conſiderable, and extended from the corners of the lower jaw, even externally: ſhe had not only great difficulty in ſwallowing, but even in opening her mouth: both her eyes and face were much ſwelled: her voice was very faint, and her fever ran high. Bleeding every four or five hours was preſcribed without effect; as were likewiſe lohocks, gargariſms, embrocations, emollient and anodyne plaiſters. The bad ſymptoms hourly encreaſed, and her life was thought to be in imminent danger. In

theſe

theſe alarming circumſtances, I did all I could to force open her mouth; which I was at laſt obliged to do with a ſpeculum oris. This enabled me to touch one of the kernels, which was much ſwelled. I opened it with a proper lancet, and upon its diſcharging a great deal of pus, ſhe found herſelf relieved; the other kernel, which was equally ſuppurated, was likewiſe opened. A gargariſm of the Vegeto-mineral Water daily advanced the cure, and at laſt compleated it: but in a very ſhort time after, the diſorder again returned. Having obſerved the good effects before of the Vegeto-mineral Water, I preſcribed it with equal ſucceſs a ſecond time; and in three or four days my patient was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XXXVIII.

Communicated by the ſame.

A SISTER of the above lady's was ſeized about the ſame time with the ſame diſorder; ſhe aſked me for the remedy that had ſucceeded ſo well with her ſiſter; this in a few days removed her complaint.

N. B. Theſe ladies before were very ſubject to ſore throats; but, ſince the uſe of this medicine, have been entirely free from them.

OBSERVATION XXXIX.

Communicated.

I CURED at Marſeilles, in twice four-and-twenty hours, a conſiderable inflammation of the ſcrotum, by the application of compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, which I renewed when dry: I have made uſe of this Water with very great ſucceſs in the curing of ophthalmia.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XL.

Communicated.

AN inferior ſurgeon of the Royal Hoſpital was ſent for to a woman of this town, who was troubled with an eryſipelatous inflammation in her right breaſt; it had been fixed there for a month, and was owing to her lying-in. An inſomnium and fever were the conſequences: her breaſt was very much ſwelled, and very hard: the ill-choſen remedies, which had been before applied, gave riſe to an abſceſs, which of itſelf had burſt in different places. The young ſurgeon forbid the uſe of emollients, and ſubſtituted in their room cataplaſms made with the Vegeto-mineral Water. The wounds were dreſſed with the pomatum, compoſed of the above water, wax and oil. This method was regularly purſued three times a day. The patient almoſt immediately found eaſe, the ſwelling grew ſofter, the inflammation diſperſed, the wounds cicatrized, and in a very ſhort time the cure was compleated.

OBSERVATION XLI.

THE biſhop of Montauban was ſeized in the year 1753 with a violent inflammation in his leg. The redneſs and pain were very great, and the ſkin was covered over with a number of little bladders, full of a reddiſh water. Mr. Haguenot, counſellor at law, and profeſſor of the univerſity, was ſent for. He deſired I might be conſulted. This gentleman was witneſs of the immediate relief my medicine gave the patient; for in a ſhort time this reſpectable prelate was able to go abroad, and in eight days to perform his eccleſiaſtical functions.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XLII.

Communicated by Mr. DELPUECH, *M. D. at Montpellier.*

SISTER BLONDEL, of the Royal Hoſpital of St. Hippolitus, of this town, had a conſiderable tumour on her right knee. It extended itſelf halfway up the thigh, and to part of her leg. For five days ſucceſſively her pains were ſo great, that ſhe could get no reſt. Upon my ſeeing her, ſhe informed me that they had adviſed her to make uſe of bittern's fat; which for two days had afforded her ſome relief: but the third and fourth day, the inflammation was conſiderably encreaſed, and her pains became almoſt inſupportable. I immediately ordered a poultice of bread and Vegeto-mineral Water; my patient ſlept well that night: the next morning the inflammation was abated, and the pains left her. The parts are very little ſwelled, and have recovered their former tone and action. I have diſcontinued the uſe of the cataplaſms, and ſubſtituted compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water and a little brandy. This diſorder had much the appearance of an inflammatory rheumatiſm.

OBSERVATION XLIII.

Communicated by the ſame.

A WOMAN had been afflicted for two months with a conſiderable ophthalmia in both eyes; the eyelids were turned outwards; no remedy which had hitherto been applied could ſubdue the inflammation. Frequent bleeding, and cathartic medicines, as well as a cooling diet, had been ineffectually preſcribed. Siſter Blondel gave her a bottle of the Vegeto-mineral Water; which ſhe made uſe of. In four-and-twenty hours the inflammation was abated, and from the fifth day the patient was cured.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XLIV.

Communicated by the ſame.

I WAS ſent for to a lady of this town, who had a very plainful tumour on her left heel; I ordered the above Cataplaſm, which ſucceeded to our wiſhes.

OBSERVATION XLV.

*Communicated by Mr. * * *, a Student in Surgery.*

IN the year 1751, I was afflicted with a violent ophthalmia, and a tumefaction of the caruncule lachrymales, with a relaxation of the muſculi elevatores of the eye-lid: this cauſed an involuntary weeping; and the humour which diſtilled from the part was ſo corroſive, that it brought on an eryſipelatous tumour on the adjacent parts of the eye. I applied, in conſequence of this diſorder, after loſing ſome blood, the white of an egg, diſſolved in plantain and roſe water; thinking this proper to aſſuage the pain, and repel the humour which cauſed the complaint; but all theſe remedies had no effect. Finding my diſorder too ſtubborn for common applications, I made uſe of Mr. Goulard's Mineral Water. I had not long applied it before I experienced its good effects, and the fourth day I was perfectly cured.

CHAP. II.

Of Contuſions, Burns, Gun-ſhot Wounds, and the Action of the Extract of Saturn againſt theſe Diſeaſes.

THE diſeaſes of which I now propoſe to ſpeak are very common; eſpecially in the army; for the preſervation of which I am obliged, by my ſtation, to be particularly intereſted; and to this end I principally compoſed this Work. Now as theſe diſorders continually happen, ſo ought we to be continually employed in finding out remedies proper for ſubduing them. But leſt ſo many different ſubjects ſhould not be clearly underſtood, by giving a detail of them in one Chapter, I ſhall divide it into three Sections. The firſt ſhall treat of Contuſions, the ſecond of Burns, and the third of Gun-ſhot wounds.

SECTION I.

CONTUSIONS, which pathologiſts rank among the ſolutions of continuity of the ſoft parts, are external injuries, occaſioned by the action of an obtuſe body, which ſtrikes or ſqueezes more or leſs violently any ſoft part of our frame; or by a ſimilar action of the

part againſt this body, whether the contuſion is followed by a hæmorrhage, or whether the blood is ſimply ſtagnated in the part contuſed.

The following eſſential differences are to be remarked: 1. The veſſels of the part contuſed ſometimes remain entire, though they have loſt their tone; from whence ariſe ſwelling and diſtenſion. 2. At other times when the action or blow has been more conſiderable, or ſome ſmall blood-veſſels are ruptured, the blood appears extravaſated under the ſkin; from thence proceeds an echymoſis, or extravaſation of blood. 3. The third ſpecies of contuſion is attended with a rupture of more conſiderable blood-veſſels, a great effuſion of blood, and often without an external wound. 4. In fine the veſſels may be burſt, the fleſh lacerated or tore; and this is the caſe of contuſed wounds.

The two firſt ſpecies of contuſions are generally cured by reſolution; the third often terminates in ſuppuration; as does likewiſe the fourth, which ſometimes ends in a gangrene.

The fatal effects of contuſions are more frequent than is commonly apprehended. When they are large and deep, they often degenerate into ſordid ulcers, which are difficult to cure. When they lie over a conſiderable artery, they give riſe to an aneuriſm or ſwelling therein, which may ſhew itſelf ſome time after. Cancerous tumours too

frequently follow contuſions of glandular parts; for example, of the breaſt: a contuſion which injures the perioſteum often induces a caries: contuſed nerves occaſion palſies: what dangerous ſymptoms have been obſerved to follow contuſions upon the head, breaſt, and lower belly!

But to confine ourſelves to ſuch as only affect the external parts: we know ſome to be ſlight, and eaſily cured; while others are attended with diſtreſſing and dangerous ſymptoms. In both the one and the other, there is no application whoſe effect is ſo ſure and expeditious as the Vegeto-mineral Water, warmed and applied by compreſſes to the part affected; taking care to moiſten them from time to time. When the parts are lacerated, the wound is to be dreſſed with the Cerate of Saturn (of which we ſhall ſpeak in this Work); but care muſt be firſt taken to waſh them with the Vegeto-mineral Water.

In theſe diſorders we have been ſpeaking of, our application will certainly be preferred to all others, if people will only reflect, that contuſions which occur in daily practice, even after an echymoſis, are diſperſed by its aſſiſtance alone in a few hours time. This I have often experienced myſelf, and every one is at liberty to make trial of it with equal ſucceſs.

With regard to the action of the Extract of Saturn againſt contuſions, the reader may refer to what has been ſaid in our Introduction, and the preceding Chapter, on the properties of

of the metallic parts of Lead, and on their powers of paſſing through the pores of the ſkin, and of removing the obſtructions, tumours, and concretions, they meet with. The following Obſervations will help to prove what I have advanced in this ſection.

OBSERVATION I.

A PAGE of the Duke of Richelieu had an inflamed teſticle, owing to a bruiſe he had received in riding. Many remedies had been preſcribed without ſucceſs, and the diſorder continued to gain ground. Upon ſeeing him, I ordered compreſſes of the Vegeto-mineral Water to be applied to the part; which ſoon gave him eaſe. The day after, the pains were entirely abated, and in eight or ten days the cure was compleated.

OBSERVATION II.

A GIRL, about ten years old, fell between ſome coach-horſes legs. She had received ſo conſiderable a contuſion on her arm, fore-arm, hand, back, and thigh, that the ſurgeon who was called in, thought her life in danger. A confrere of mine, who was ſent for before me, applied vulnerary water to the parts, which cauſed conſiderable pains, as it did a fever. I was deſired by a charitable lady to go and ſee the patient: I ordered my liquor to be applied, which immediately gave her eaſe, and in eight days time ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION III.

Communicated.

MR. CURQUET, apothecary, ſhewed Mr. Laborie, a confrere of mine, a contuſed wound on

the great toe of the right foot, which had been occaſioned by the fall of a large piece of wood. As a cataplaſm of marſh-mallows had been already applied without ſucceſs, he ordered one made with our remedy. The ſame day the pains were much abated, and in two or three the patient was cured.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated.

Ma. DIDIER, ſurgeon-major of the Royal Corſican Regiment of Dragoons, ſaw, at Antibes, a captain of militia, who had the great toe cruſhed by a cart-wheel. He informed me, he had made uſe of no remedy but mine, having previouſly blooded the patient. In a fortnight's time he was cured.

OBSERVATION V.

Communicated by Mr. DELON.

A SOLDIER, paſſing near a bee-hive, was ſtung by the bees, who lodged themſelves in his hair. He hurried to me, and deſired I would give him immediate aſſiſtance; telling me at the ſame time, if it was not in my power ſo to do, that he would be glad if ſome body would put an end to his life, ſeeing that it was become inſupportable, through the exceſſive pain he felt. I applied immediately compreſſes of the Vegeto-mineral Water, which I took care to wet every quarter of an hour. My patient found himſelf relieved in leſs than an hour, and the next day he was cured.

OBSERVATION VI.

Communicated by the ſame.

A DRUMMER's wife, of the regiment of Breſſe, had a conſiderable contuſion on one of her cheeks,

cheeks, by a fall from a cart. I immediately applied a compreſs dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, and in four days time ſhe was perfectly cured. Mr. Delon adds, that her huſband had very much bruiſed one of his ancles, and that upon applying a compreſs of the Vegeto-mineral Water, he was very ſoon cured.

OBSERVATION VII.

IN the autumn of the year 1758, during my ſtay in the country, I ſaw a child, who had paſſed before a bee-hive, where they were taking honey. Both his face and head were much ſtung, and his ſituation was very diſtreſſing. I applied the ſame remedy, and he was cured in a ſhort time.

OBSERVATION VIII.

SOME years ago a countryman fell from the top of a wall: he was carried home very much bruiſed, and unable to move without conſiderable pain. He had been attended for two days by a ſurgeon; but neither himſelf or friends thought the applications anſwered their expectation. They had then recourſe to a phyſician of Montpellier, who had been often witneſs of the efficacy of the Extract of Saturn in bruiſes: by his deſire I ſent him ſome of it, and informed him how it ſhould be uſed upon the occaſion. I have learned ſince, that in a few days after, the bruiſes and bad ſymptoms diſappeared.

OBSERVATION IX.

Communicated.

I HAVE experienced the admirable effects of the Extract of Saturn againſt bruiſes, in many voyages at ſea, where the ſailors are often expoſed to theſe accidents.

OBSERVATION X.

Mr. LAGARDE, valet-de-chambre to the Chevalier de St. Prieſt, by a fall from his horſe received a contuſion on his breaſt and fore-part of the ſhoulder. Lavender water and brandy with ſoap were applied to the part; and then a plaiſter, which remained there for above ſix weeks; upon the falling off of which, many red ſpots were perceived upon that part, and the adjacent ones: they were become of the tetter kind, and cauſed a conſiderable itching. Upon his calling on me, I gave him ſome Vegeto-mineral Water, which cured him in a fortnight, though he applied it only twice a-day.

OBSERVATION XI.

*Communicated by Mr. *****, Student in Surgery.*

ON June 14, 1756, walking along the Mall, I received a blow from a ball, on the gaſtrocnemii and ſolar muſcles. The blow was ſo violent, that it cauſed the rupture of a great many veſſels, and conſequently a contuſion and echymoſis. As ſoon as ever I got home, I applied a cataplaſm of the Vegeto-mineral Water and white bread; and in three days time I was perfectly cured.

SECTION II.

THE name of Burn is given to the change of the human body which follows the applications of fire. This change conſiſts in the ſudden deſtruction of the veſſels of the burned

burned part, and in the extravaſation, coagulation, and diſſipation of the humours.

Burns are not only effected by contact with real fire, as that of a flaming hot coal, but alſo by contact of ſubſtances ſolid or fluid which contain a great quantity of fiery particles; ſuch, for example, as hot iron, boiling oil, water, gun-powder, &c.

The ſymptoms of burns are reduced nearly to thoſe of inflammation; but a great difference is to be obſerved in their degree.

1. Sometimes the action of the fire does not reach deeper than the cuticle, and mucous ſubſtance below. In theſe ſlight Burns, a number of bliſters ariſe on the part, become red, and occaſion an itching ſenſation; and by the ſeparation of the epidermis from the ſkin, the extremities of the nerves are left naked. Pain now commences, and often with ſome degree of intenſeneſs; but all theſe ſymptoms vaniſh in a ſhort time, and nature effects a cure by renewing the outward ſkin.

2. A Burn becomes more conſiderable, if the action of the fire has penetrated to the ſkin and fat; for then heat and pain are highly encreaſed, together with a dryneſs and hardneſs of the burned part, which is immediately covered with little veſſels, filled with a yelloviſh humour.

3. In the moſt violent burns, not only the epidermis, the ſkin, and fat, are deſtroyed, but the membranes, muſcles, veſſels, and

even the bones themſelves are conſumed; and in the place of the live parts, there remains a black inſenſible ſlough; in a word, a dead maſs.

It is eaſy to conceive, and experience ſufficiently proves, that the effects of burns vary according to the diverſity of cauſes. Boiling oil makes more conſiderable impreſſion than boiling water. A burn from pitch or roſin is ſtill more to be feared. Red-hot iron, which touches gently, as it paſſes the body, leaves leſs traces than when it is ſtrongly applied for a conſiderable time: aqua-fortis, gunpowder, different ſpecies of cauſtics, produce different burns.

It is eſſentially neceſſary to remark the nature and extent of the parts of the body which have ſuffered from fire; for it is evident that the danger is more or leſs great, according to the ſtructure and uſe of the parts burned, and the more or leſs ſpace ſuch parts occupy. The temperament and conſtitution of the patient ought alſo to weigh with us, in forming our opinion of thoſe diſeaſes. In general, the deeper the burn, the more is to be apprehended from it.

The remedies againſt burns are extremely numerous. Every one, if I may ſo ſpeak, has one peculiar to himſelf: but without entering into a ſuperfluous detail, I will only mention the admirable effects of the Preparations of Lead in burns. Before the Extract of Saturn was known, I have ſeen able ſurgeons

geons make uſe of an ointment of Lead with great ſucceſs on theſe occaſions. I myſelf had occaſion to uſe it happily for Mademoiſelle Sybille, who had a conſiderable burn on her face and neck, to which one of my colleagues had made applications before, which irritated the parts ſo much as to bring on a violent fever: I applied the Ointment of Lead, which inſtantaneouſly aſſuaged the pain, and compleated the cure in a ſhort time.

Our method of cure in theſe complaints is very ſimple; it conſiſts in the application of compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, on the part which is burned. If the outward teguments remain unbroken, we need only keep the compreſſes conſtantly moiſtened with the above water; if the burn is deeper, if the teguments are injured, and there is a wound, little pieces of fine lint may be applied, covered with the Ointment, of which we ſhall give an account in the Formulæ; taking care to cover the whole with compreſſes dipt in the Vegeto-mineral Water, which muſt be moiſtened from time to time. By this means of proceeding, the pains are not only immediately calmed, but the diſeaſe radically cured.

OBSERVATION I.

Communicated by Mr. MENURET, *M. D.*

A CHILD of twelve years of age had his arm, fore-arm, and the right ſide of his breaſt burnt; by

ſome ſcalding broth, which a ſervant had let fall upon him: the parts became of a ſhining red; the pains were as great, as the ſmarting was inſupportable. Having examined the patient, I immediately ſent for the Extract of Saturn; but, in the mean time, ordered the parts to be fomented by compreſſes dipped in vinegar and water, which contributed a little to eaſe the pain. Upon getting the Extract, I ſoon made the Vegeto-mineral Water, with which I continued to foment the parts till they were healed; which was ſoon after the application.

OBSERVATION II.

Communicated by Mr. SOLAYRES, *Student of Phyſick.*

MR. SOLAYRES, during the vacation, whilſt he was at his own houſe, near Cahors, informed me, that he had cured a man, with my remedy, who had been burnt by boiling water. He adds, that nothing had been able to calm the violence of the pain, but the Vegeto-mineral Water, which inſtantly had the deſired effect.

OBSERVATION III.

Communicated by Mr. DE SAINTE COLOMBE, *Surgeon at Toulon.*

SOME days ago, I was burnt in the leg with hot greaſy water: the accident was ſoon followed by an inflammation. I applied different remedies to abate the bad ſymptoms; as, the cerate of Galen, &c. but ineffectually. At laſt, having remembered, during my ſtay at Toulouſe, in the houſe of Mr. Taillard, major-ſurgeon of St. James's Hoſpital, that he frequently made uſe of the Extract of Saturn with very great ſucceſs, I mixed ſome of

of it with common water, which, after three or four applications, cured me. I can alſo aſſure you, that I have ſeen ſurpriſing effects from the bougies of M. Goulard, on the patients of the ſaid hoſpital, and upon a man of fortune in the city of Toulouſe, who had tried before, thoſe of Mr. Daran; which he did not find anſwer ſo well as theſe, of which I have heard many eminent in the profeſſion, eſpecially Mr. De La Pougade, ſpeak with the greateſt encomiums.

Theſe few Obſervations, added to thoſe which treat of Burns cauſed by gun-powder, in the next Section, may appear ſufficient to induce at leaſt the practitioner to try the efficacy of the Extract of Saturn againſt Burns: its uſe is not ſo much to be dreaded as that of aſtringent and ſtimulating remedies; nor are there the ſame inconveniences attending it, which reſult from emollients, from plaiſters which are termed defenſores, from black ſoap, and many other topics; whoſe bad effects, to my great ſurpriſe, have not engaged the maſters of the art to ſeek a more efficacious remedy.

SECTION III.

THERE are few ſubjects in ſurgery which merit more attention than ſuch as treat of gun-ſhot wounds. By theſe wounds are underſtood ſuch as are made by a ball, or any other hard body, forced from the cavity of fire arms by the exploſion of gun-powder.

The

The bad effects of wounds from fire arms may be conſidered in three different points of view. 1. If any part of our body is injured by an exploſion of powder, nothing but a burn will enſue, which will be more or leſs violent, according to the quantity of powder exploded, the force with which it has ſtruck and penetrated the parts, and the extent and nature of the parts burnt. 2. Balls, or any other body, ſent out of fire-arms, do not always cauſe wounds, but ſometimes only contuſions, which are in general much to be feared, whether they are conſidered only in themſelves, or with reſpect to the ſhock and commotion, which are often communicated from the contuſed part to the whole frame. 3. The violence with which fire-arms expel the ſolid bodies pent up in them, may enable us eaſily to comprehend why the wounds which follow them are ſo frequent. A view alone of theſe wounds is ſufficient to prove how dangerous they are in their nature: their lips and ſurface are not ſmooth and uniform, as in thoſe made by a ſharp inſtrument, but the fleſh is bruiſed, unequally tore, and jagged. But it would detain us from our preſent ſubject, to give a long detail of the difference, ſymptoms, complications, and effects of theſe diſeaſes.

Now it is very certain, that nothing is leſs fixed, or more undecided, than the methods which have been and are now uſed in the treatment of gun-ſhot wounds. Some, as

Mr.

Mr. Ranby, an Engliſh ſurgeon, recommend ſoftening with oil the firſt dreſſing; others, which is much the ſame, uſe emollient cataplaſms. This is the general method, when they are attended with inflammation. Some make uſe of aromatic wine, when there is a contuſion and tumour: a practice which ſufficiently agrees with the indication which ought to be fulfilled. Others, again, make uſe of ſpirituous medicines, which may be of ſervice when mixed with other ingredients; but which, I believe, are always injurious when applied alone, even in caſe of a mortification.

I would not have ſpoken ſo deciſively againſt the bad conſequences of the common practices of treating this ſpecies of wounds, had I not been well convinced of them. It is one of the moſt intereſting points in ſurgery, which we ſhould by no means overlook, by ſuffering ourſelves to be miſled by former practice, inſtead of conſidering how to improve upon it.

The infallibility of the good effects of the Extract of Saturn will ſecure the practitioner, who ſhall preſcribe it in the treatment of gunſhot wounds, from the errors which attend the other methods hitherto adopted on the like occaſions; for I am not afraid to aſſert, that in a ſhort time after the application of this medicine, the accidents uſually attending theſe complaints, ſuch as inflammation, ſwelling, &c. will be diminiſhed. I am

alſo

alſo thoroughly perſuaded, that by a proper attention in the application of our medicine, the cure of many gun-ſhot wounds might be effected, which are ranked amongſt thoſe which require amputation. However, I do not pretend here to ſpeak of ſuch as are cauſed by violent ſhocks, and attended with a loſs of ſubſtance in eſſential parts, injuries of the bowels, &c.

What a conſiderable loſs do his Majeſty's troops ſuffer, by the non-application of this Extract, both in the field and hoſpitals, where the wounded ſwarm! We have neglected nothing to make it public; and the moſt favourable experiments have juſtified our opinion: yet by an inconceivable infatuation, its uſe is by no means ſo general as it ought to be. Why have not modern authors, who have written *ex profeſſo* on gun-ſhot wounds, and the manner of treating them, had candour enough to acknowledge the inſufficiency, or rather the danger, of the moſt generally received proceſſes? If they would only take the trouble to make trials of our application, the good effects of which we cannot ſufficiently extol, perhaps they would be forced to declare in its favour.

OBSERVATION I.

THE Biſhop of Caſtres, who has made uſe of my remedy for many years in his dioceſe for the poor, has done me the honour to tell me, that a man, who had his whole body burnt with gun-

powder,

powder, from the intenſe pain, threw himſelf into a river; but he was ſcarcely come out again, before the pains returned upon him with great violence. When all other remedies had been made uſe of without effect, this prelate cauſed compreſſes of the Vegeto-mineral Water to be applied to the part. He was immediately freed from his ſufferings, and cured in a few days. This ſame gentleman likewiſe informed me, that he had preſcribed this remedy with the ſame ſucceſs to one of his domeſtics, who had by ſome accident burnt his leg.

OBSERVATION II.

Communicated by Mr. SOULIER, *Surgeon-major of the Regiment of Bigorre.*

A CORPORAL was burned with gunpowder, from the head to the epigaſtric region. The two ſuperior extremities had likewiſe ſuffered, and his face was ſo diſfigured, that he could not be known. He was blooded as often as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, but nothing was applied except the Vegeto-mineral Water: he was regularly dreſſed three times a day, and I took care to keep the compreſſes moiſtened with the above water. In five-and-twenty days my patient was cured without any ugly ſcar.

OBSERVATION III.

A PROTESTANT Miniſter, who had received a piſtol-ſhot on the ſuperior part of the fore-arm, was conducted to the Citadel of this town. He was attended by Mr. Vatre, maſter-ſurgeon at Paris, and ſurgeon-major of the Norman regiment, who were unanimous in applying compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water to the part, thinking this method would be the moſt efficacious

cacious to ſubdue the inflammation, and prevent a return of the haemorrhage, which was to be feared; this being accordingly done, the inflammation was abated before the next morning; and on the fourth day my patient was in a fair way of doing well.

OBSERVATION IV.

THE ſon of Mr. Cavalier, a lawyer of this town, had part of his face burnt by a rocket. The eye was ſo much affected, that he was in danger of loſing it. I applied the Cerate of Saturn to the part, and compreſſes of the Vegeto-mineral Water over the whole. Soon after, the ſwelling abated, and the tenth day my patient was ſo recovered, that there was not a ſingle grain of powder to be diſcovered in the ſkin.

OBSERVATION V.

Communicated by Mr. DELON, *Surgeon-major of the Regiment of Breſſe.*

A GUNNER, during the time he was ramming a cartridge into a cannon, was ſo unlucky as to have the powder take fire; and being at the mouth of the piece, he had half the fore-arm and hand burnt. The ſhock was ſo great, that he loſt all ſenſation in the part. I contented myſelf with ordering the arm to be continued in a bath of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and ſome ſpirits of wine, for ſix hours ſucceſſively. The day after my patient was dreſſed with the Cerate of Saturn, and in fourteen or fifteen days he was cured. N. B. Previouſly to my applying the Cerate, I covered the part with compreſſes dipped in the above Water.

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OBSERVATION VI.

Communicated by Mr. BRUGUIERE, *of the Regiment of Tour-du-Pin.*

AN officer of the Crown Regiment was wounded at the affair of Crevelt, by a ball, which entered the middle and external part of the arm, and came out on the other ſide, without injuring the bone. Every thing that is uſually done on the occaſion was done for him. It was his lot to fall into my hands, and I cicatrized both wounds in a ſhort time, by the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water. A comrade of his, who lay in the next bed, and was under the care of an aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, had the ſame kind of wound; but ſeeing his yet remaining open, petitioned to have privately given him ſome of that excellent white liquor, which had contributed to cure his comrade in ſo ſhort a time. I refuſed it, leſt it ſhould come to the knowledge of the aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, who certainly would not have thanked me: however, through compaſſion, I ventured to give him ſome of it, which he made uſe of every morning, after his uſual dreſſing. He was cured in twelve days.

OBSERVATION VII.

On the Cure of a Fiſtulous Ulcer, in conſequence of a Gun-ſhot Wound. By the ſame.

ONE REJOUI, ſerjeant of the Regiment of Chartres, received a wound with a ball on the upper and external part of the thigh, which entered the ſcrotum, and came out two fingers from the great trochanter, without injuring the bone. About ſix weeks after this accident, he was brought

brought to the Hoſpital of Andernaſt, where I attended him. I found that the wound, which had been made by the entry of the ball, was become fiſtulous. I aſked the patient, whether injections had been made uſe of? He informed me, that the wound had often been injected with barley-water and honey of roſes. From thence I reſolved to inject ſome of the Vegeto-mineral Water, which I compoſed myſelf. After the fourth injection, there came out a piece of his breeches cloth, and the day following the wound was cicatrized. I ſaw the patient on his return from the baths, three months after, and he informed me, that the wound had never broke out.

CHAP. III.

On the Uſe of the Extract of Saturn in External Suppurations, and particularly in Abſceſſes and Ulcers.

WE now come to Suppurations; diſeaſes which are as common as they are often fatal. We underſtand by external Suppurations, all thoſe which, by ſigns, denote that one or more parts of the body has ſuppurated, whether the pus is ſtill concealed, or whether it diſcharges itſelf. This furniſhes ſurer grounds for our diagnoſtic.

The ſkin, muſcles, and, above all, the fat, are the principal ſeats of external Suppurations; but they often attack other parts that

that are ſuſceptible of inflammation, ſuch as are the membranes, aponeuroſes, tendons, perioſteum, &c.

The Suppuration of every part is generally preceded by a greater or leſs degree of inflammation; and by this, chiefly, is a judgment to be formed of the violence of the Suppuration.

Although it has been ſaid, with a great deal of reaſon, that Suppuration is the work of Nature, it is not leſs true, that it may be retarded or promoted by art, according to the choice which is made of the medicines proper for the occaſion. This choice is not ſo indifferent as is generally imagined, and often gives riſe to many inconveniences. This ſubject being ſo very important, requires our particular attention.

Emollients, on which we ſufficiently dwelled in ſpeaking of Inflammations, are adopted by practitioners with at leaſt equal inconveniences, in the greater part of threatened Suppurations. They tread the beaten path, from which they think it unſafe to depart; but a cloſer examination will prove to us the inſufficiency and the danger of theſe emollient applications, in the caſe now before us.

But to attempt to perſuade the generality of Surgeons not to overwhelm, if I may ſo ſpeak, an inflamed part, which tends to Suppuration, with relaxing and ripening cataplaſms, is to ſpeak a language entirely contrary to their ideas. But what will they ſay,

if I demonſtrate to them, that without any opening, the purulent matter confined in the abſceſs may be carried off by reſolution and tranſudation? I do not heſitate to publiſh theſe facts, though in appearance very ſurpriſing, becauſe they are confirmed by innumerable experiments. It may therefore be looked upon as a truth, that the Extract of Saturn, applied in its different forms on the ſuppurated part, penetrates to the matter, and by a very ſingular action cauſes, through the pores of the ſkin, a diſcharge of pus, which is found upon the different dreſſings; by which means, without coming to any operation, the ſaid pus is by degrees diſperſed, and the patient perfectly cured. No other reaſon can be given for this phænomenon, than by admitting the metallic particles to have a peculiar power of dilating the pores of the ſolid parts which ſurround the matter, and ſo far attack and attenuate it, as to render it capable of paſſing through theſe pores. A point of this importance requires ſome attention in reiterating the experiments, which have ſo well ſucceeded with me; and we cannot doubt of the efficacy of this application in inflammatory caſes not yet brought to ſuppuration, ſince it has been attended with ſuch ſucceſs in actual ſuppuration.

The view of the Surgeon, in dreſſing ulcers, ought to be, to reduce them to a ſimple wound; and this is attained by deterſion: after

after which, ulcers, like wounds, want only a regeneration of fleſh and ſkin. The object of our work is not to enter here into diſcuſſions, which are often fruitleſs, concerning the manner of the growth of fleſh, and formation of ſkin; but ſtopping at ſomething more ſolid, we will remark, that in the treatment of ulcers, practical ſurgery has very little uniformity. One uſes the ointment of Galen, when the ulcer is recent and painful; others the balm of Arcæus alone, or mixed with baſilicon: others, in fine, different ointments, digeſtives, plaiſters, &c. Now it appears that the relaxing ointment, as that of Galen, blunts the action of the veſſels, on which alone the cleanſing and healing the ulcer depends; from whence follow proud fleſh, ill-digeſted matter, &c. The other ointments, by a powerful irritation of the ſound veſſels, add too much to their active power; from whence follow inflammation, copious ſuppurations, and ſometimes a mortification; or at leaſt they conſiderably retard the cure.

If theſe different circumſtances are ſeriouſly conſidered, we ſhall be convinced, that in treating ulcers and ſores, the choice of medicines ought to turn upon ſuch as increaſe the elaſticity of the veſſels without irritating them. This is the effect of the Extract of Saturn, which, if applied either as a waſh or in the form of an ointment, as appears in the Formulæ, preſently alleviates the pain of the,

moſt

moſt ſenſible and malignant ulcers, favours their ſuppuration, renders fluid the ſtagnant humours in the obſtructed veſſels, and quickly brings the moſt obſtinate ulcers to cicatrize.

What I have here advanced is founded upon a thouſand Obſervations and Cures, that have been made both in our hoſpital and others. Beſides, my practice is not very different from that of the hoſpital of La Charité at Paris; for Mr. Faget the Elder, a Surgeon of very great merit, aſſured me in the year 1751, that he conſtantly uſed in that hoſpital, for the dreſſing of ſores and ulcers, the Tripharmacum ointment, whoſe baſis is well known to be Lead.

I own, notwithſtanding, that the effects of the moſt approved applications cannot correct a corroſive Suppuration in a patient whoſe blood is infected with a virus, againſt which the known remedies have little or no effect: For in theſe caſes the greaſe is melted, ſinus's and burrows are formed. But even in theſe our metallic remedy excels all others, in calming and curbing the acrimony of the ſuppuration, in alleviating the cruel pains it excites, preſcribing at the ſame time limits to its bad effect, and taking off the bad ſmell which is exhaled. Thus, though the evil itſelf is incurable, great benefit may accrue from its application.

I come now to the different methods that I daily follow, and have always followed, in the

the dreſſing of ulcers, beginning with ſuch as are ſimple and recent, and then going to thoſe which are ancient, callous, painful, putrid, ſtinking, and corroſive.

There is nothing more eaſy than the dreſſing of ſimple ulcers; I mean ſuch as are occaſioned by the opening of an abſceſs; for theſe we make uſe of waſhes of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and of injections of the ſame, when they are deep; we wet the pledgets and firſt compreſs; and cover the former with the Cerate, as in the Formulæ; we dreſs the ſores twice a day; and by purſuing this method, the diſeaſe is ſoon conquered.

It is not the ſame with old, foul, bleeding, horney, and fetid ulcers; they obſtinately reſiſt ordinary applications, and even the beſt prove uſeleſs, without the indiſpenſable precautions we take in their treatment. If we attend to the nature of theſe ulcers, and their offenſive and corroſive ſuppuration, we ſhall be able to judge of the difficulty of their cure; for if they are only dreſſed twice a day, this corroſive ſuppuration deſtroys and devours, I may ſay in a few moments, the action of the moſt excellent applications. Having learned from experience, that the Extract of Saturn, mixed with common water and brandy, in the quantity that will be mentioned in its place, is not only ſovereign in preventing putrefaction, cleanſing, reſolving, calming; but has the moſt ſingular virtue of blunting the acrimony of the moſt

bloody and corroſive ſuppurations; I cannot think any other remedy can with equal ſucceſs be applied to the cure of old ulcers. I dreſs with the ointment I have already mentioned, taking care to waſh the ulcer with the Vegeto-mineral Water a little warm, with which the pledgets and compreſſes are to be wetted, and to moiſten every hour the bandages with the ſaid water.

By following this method, I have not only cured the moſt obſtinate and inveterate ulcers, but many others of the Profeſſion have met with equal ſucceſs, as will be ſeen in the Obſervations. But I muſt here anticipate an objection that will neceſſarily be made me, and of which I am ſenſible myſelf.

There are ulcers, which are looked upon as drains, by which the blood is purified; and which give riſe, when attempted to be cured, to a reflux of vicious matter into the maſs, the conſequence of which is much more to be dreaded than the ulcer itſelf. This difficulty, being founded upon experience, appears at firſt unanſwerable; however, I dare affirm that it makes nothing againſt the method which I practiſe. It is certain, in the treatment of venereal ulcers with medicines that have not an anti-venereal quality, we only obtain an illuſory cure; and though we make the ulcer diſappear, we cannot eradicate the cauſe. It is equally certain, that irritating applications, repellers, and others of that nature, cannot contribute to heal old ulcers,

without giving occaſion to a reflux of vicious matter into the blood; and I am well perſuaded, that but a very little of the offenſive and corroſive matter muſt produce the worſt effects. But the reproaches which theſe remedies we have been ſpeaking of ſo juſtly merit, cannot be given to our metallic one. It does not act by repulſion, nor does it occaſion any reflux of matter, as it ſets in motion the ſtagnated humours which choaked up the edges of the ulcer, and produces an external ſuppuration; it gently ſtimulates the ſound fleſh, adds to its ſpring, and cleanſes, at the ſame time that it blunts, the acrimony of bad ſuppurations. Thus the pains are abated, and all the bad ſymptoms, which generally attend malignant ulcers, which it effectually cures, by deſtroying the cauſe, which I ſuppoſe TO BE LOCAL. What I have here advanced is founded upon fifteen years experience; ſo I think it may be depended upon.

However, I do not pretend to baniſh, in the treatment of ulcers, the general or particular remedies proper to deſtroy the virulence that may be found in the blood, and which is often the cauſe of bad ſuppurations. But in general it is worth while remarking, that old and callous ulcers are commonly produced by the neglect of ſome inconſiderable ſore at firſt, or of ſome inflammation that had come to ſuppuration; which by bad treatment often degenerates into an incurable

ulcer. Now we are not afraid to aſſert, that our metallic remedy is as ſovereign in theſe kinds of ulcers, as mercury is in the venereal diſeaſe; nor have we ever ſeen any bad effects from it. I thought this preamble neceſſary, to deſtroy ancient prejudices, which are ſo deeply rooted in men's minds, and which it is no eaſy taſk to remove. I now come to the Obſervations.

SECT. I.

OBSERVATION I.

Communicated by Mr. ESPINAS.

MR. DURAND, a cutler of this town, went to Mr. Eſpinas, a pupil of mine, to aſſuage the violent pains of an ulcer, which extended from the middle of his leg to the lower part of the malleolus internus; an inſupportable cadaverous ſtench iſſued from it, and the edges were hard, callous, and turned back; the whole was of a livid colour, bordered upon black: the patient had been troubled with it for forty years, during which time many ſurgeons had undertaken the cure. The violence of the pain did not ſuffer him to enjoy any eaſe day or night; he was incapable of any exerciſe, and never quitted his bed, but to be carried into his chair. Mr. Eſpinas, who had daily been a witneſs of the good effects of our remedy, in the Military Hoſpital, did not heſitate to make uſe of it. He dreſſed the patient after the manner already deſcribed; in three hours time the pain was abated, and in four-and-twenty hours gone off. The ſmell of the pus changed by degrees, and ceaſed to be offenſive. In ſhort, in leſs than two months,

months, the ulcer was deterged, conſolidated, and cicatrized, without any inconvenience to the patient; who is now as able to attend his buſineſs as ever.

OBSERVATION II.

ONE MEJAN, a ſervant, came to conſult me about a ſcrophulous, ſordid, and fetid ulcer, which he had under his right ear. I looked upon the ulcer as venereal, and, in conſequence, ordered him to bathe it, and uſe mercurial frictions; which, inſtead of relieving, increaſed the diſorder. This ulcer continued to corrode the adjacent parts; it penetrated to the internal part of the ear, and the cheek of the ſame ſide: he was dreſſed with our Cerate, and the Vegeto-mineral Water, with which the ulcerated part was waſhed many times a day, over which compreſſes were laid wetted in the ſame. This remedy diminiſhed the pain, but not the ulcer; upon which the patient was obliged to go to Bareges; from whence he returned, after a long ſtay, without being cured. Upon his arrival at Montpellier, he came again to conſult me. I told him that my remedy was beſt adapted to his caſe, but at the ſame time, that great attention was to be paid to the dreſſings, which ought to be very frequent. By following my advice, he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the ulcer gradually diminiſh; and in ſix weeks time he was perfectly cured.

Since the writing of this Obſervation, many ulcers have appeared in different parts of his body, as upon the ſhoulder, neck, and head; in which part the bones are diſcoverable for a conſiderable extent. Our medicine always effected the cure of this evil, although unaſſiſted by a regular regimen. It is true that a ſmall ulcer yet remains, and many more are to be apprehended; but as the ſource of

the evil conſiſts in a vicious ſtate of the blood and juices, it will eaſily be allowed, that the credit of our medicine will by no means be hurt upon that account; ſince it has brought about, both in regard to this man as well as many others, every thing that could be reaſonably expected from it.

OBSERVATION III.

ONE ANTHONY FABRE, a ſoldier in the royal regiment of cavalry, came to the hoſpital in the year 1756, to be cured of two ulcers; one of which was ſeated on the poſterior and middle part of his right leg, the other on the upper and internal part of his right hand.

Theſe ulcers were of the moſt malignant kind, with very callous edges; and the ſuppuration was of ſo bad a quality, that it corroded all the neighbouring parts: that on the leg had deſtroyed part of the muſculi gemini; and the one on the hand, the muſculi interoſſei. The matter had penetrated through the hand; the flexor tendons of the fingers were laid bare; the patient ſuffered excruciating pains; and the whole was horrible to the eye. He told us, that ſuch had been his ſituation for two years paſt, which gave reaſon to ſuſpect that it proceeded from a ſcrophulous habit of body: many ſurgeons had undertaken his cure; and his pittance being ſpent in ſearch of it, he reſolved to get into the hoſpital.

I ordered him to be dreſſed according to my uſual method: the ulcer was injected with our liquor, and the pledgets covered with the Cerate; the compreſſes, dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, were often moiſtened, and the dreſſings conſtantly changed twice a day. In eight days there was a great change for the better; but the patient having given ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, that they might have been produced by a venereal cauſe, I prepared him for the frictions

frictions by a proper bath. Before the uſe of the mercury, the cure was much advanced, and compleated before the mercury took effect. Many, who followed me in my viſits, were ſurpriſed at this cure, and were no leſs ſo at the celerity with which it had been perfomed.

OBSERVATION IV.

MR. RYMBAUL, purſer to the King's ſhips, came to me in the year 1755, to be cured of an ulcer in each leg, with which he had been afflicted for twenty years paſt, and had hitherto been deemed incurable. Theſe ulcers were of the malignant kind; their edges hard and callous, the ſuppuration very offenſive; and the whole was attended with violent pains, an inflammatory heat, and tumefaction. I treated this patient in the ſame manner I had done the former, except the mercurial frictions; and I own ſhould have been ſurprized with his cure, had I not been eye-witneſs of the former. In ſix weeks he was perfectly well, and able to return home.

OBSERVATION V.

A SOLDIER of the regiment of Burgundy had been afflicted for ſeven years with an ulcer in the middle part of his leg. Its edges were hard and callous; he had been ſalivated without ſucceſs; but by a methodical dreſſing, ſuch as we have above deſcribed, the ulcer was perfectly cured in a very ſhort time.

OBSERVATION VI.

A WOMAN with child had ſome conſiderable ulcers round the vulva, which cauſed inſupportable pains, and no medicine could calm. Being well aſſured they were not venereal, I preſcribed my medicine, which gave her eaſe, and performed the cure.

OBSERVATION VII.

A DRUGGIST of Genoa had an inflammatory ulcer on his leg, of a long ſtanding. I cured him in eight or ten days by the uſe of my medicine.

OBSERVATION VIII.

MR. DUBRUEIL, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Belloy, deſired I would pay a viſit to the major of the ſame regiment, who had five ſcrophulous ulcers in his arm, attended with great inflammation. They had been dreſſed for ſeveral years, without alteration for the better. I undertook the cure of this patient, whom I treated as the former. He ſoon found eaſe: in ten days four of the ulcers were cicatrized; and the fifth, which was ſituated on the protuberance of the ſhoulder, was cured in fifteen.

OBSERVATION IX.

Communicated.

MR. BRUGUIERE, ſurgeon of Saumiere, has informed me by a letter, that after treating without ſucceſs a ſcrophulous ulcer for three months ſucceſſively, he at laſt very ſoon conquered it, with the aſſiſtance of my remedy.

OBSERVATION X.

Communicated.

MR. ROLLAND, ſurgeon-major of the regiment of Mailli, told me that he had cured in a ſhort time, with my medicine, an ulcer, attended with a caries, which had originally proceeded from a whitloe, and had baffled the ſkill of many ſurgeons for nine months.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XI.

Communicated.

MR. SEGUI wrote to me from Spain, that he had by the ſame means cured the farmer-general of his Catholic Majeſty of ulcers in his leg, with which he had been afflicted about twenty years, and which had diſabled him from walking. Mr. Segui adds, that he had not only brought the above ulcers to cicatrize, by means of the Extract of Saturn, but had alſo been witneſs of the patient's making uſe of his legs, which he had not been able to do for many years paſt.

OBSERVATION XII.

Communicated.

MR. REGIS, a ſurgeon of this town, ſaw a girl of nine years of age, of a very delicate conſtitution, who was troubled with a tumour on her neck, as big as one's fiſt. He made uſe of every remedy he thought was proper to diſperſe it; dreading its coming to ſuppuration, and leaving a fiſtulous ulcer, which is generally the conſequence. But, notwithſtanding his care, the tumour ſuppurated; and upon opening it, he diſcovered many ſcirrhous glands. The ulcer could never be brought to cicatrize, upon account of the fleſh, which was become flaccid and fungous. The matter it diſcharged was thin, and its acrimony brought an inflammation on the part. After two months dreſſing, two puſtules appeared, which contained a yellowiſh corroſive fluid: the ulcer, whoſe borders were become callous, and like thoſe of malignant ones, ſpread further. Bareges, lime-water, and every thing elſe, was made uſe of without ſucceſs. This induced Mr. Regis to have recourſe to the Extract of Saturn; which, in ſeven

or eight days, gave the wound a different aſpect, and healed it in a very ſhort time.

OBSERVATION XIII.

Communicated by Mr. DIDIER, *Surgeon-major of the Corſican Regiment of Cavalry.*

A SOLDIER, who had a carious ulcer on the leg, has been cured by the Extract of Saturn, after every other medicine which could be thought of had failed. Being well convinced that my patient had no bad humour in his blood, I put him under a proper regimen, and ordered him to keep his bed; I purged him from time to time, and took care to remove all the proud fleſh from the ſore, which I waſhed three or four times a day with the Extract, modified according to the ſtate of the ulcer; whoſe aſpect was hideous, when I firſt undertook the cure. The officers, who had determined to diſcharge this man as one incapable of ſervice, were witneſſes of the cure, with no ſmall degree of aſtoniſhment.

OBSERVATION XIV.

Communicated by Mr. BEGON, *one of the principal Surgeons of St. Hippolitus's Hoſpital.*

HAVING been witneſs, at the Royal Hoſpital at Montpellier, of the ſurpriſing effects of the Extract of Saturn, I thought a proper opportunity offered of trying it on a caries, which attacked the right ſide of the lower end of the bone of the leg, and which had ſpread to the head of the firſt bone of the metatarſus, and to the third bone of the tarſus: this caries was accompanied with many ſinuſſes, along the upper part of the foot. I injected the Extract of Saturn without modifying it, and applied it to the bones, by means of pledgets.

The

The ſucceſs was ſo ſudden and aſtoniſhing, that I thought myſelf bound to make the particulars known.

OBSERVATION XV.

Communicated by Mr. BRUGUIERE, *Surgeon-Major of the Regiment of Tour-du-pin.*

A SOLDIER of the regiment of Mailly had been troubled, for four or five years paſt, with a cancerous ulcer, which occupied all the anterior part of the leg, with a tumefaction of the middle part of the tibia. I gave him a bottle of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and deſired him to wet the compreſſes, when he found them dry; and, as he had the advantage of being near a ſtove, he warmed the water. My patient followed punctually my orders; in about four or five days, I perceived the edges of the ulcer much cleaner, the bottom red, and the vacancies filled up with good fleſh; and that, by perſeverance, he was in a fair way of being cured. In fine, after a month's application of this medicine, he was not only freed from this ulcer, but likewiſe from the tumefaction of the tibia. Of this fact Mr. Laroque, phyſician to the army and to the hoſpital at Duiſbourg, was an eye-witneſs. This phyſician could not help mentioning the cure; and atteſted it by a memoir, which I ſent to Monſ. De Paulmy, then Secretary at War, who did me the honour to write me a letter upon the occaſion, which I ſtill preſerve.

I was not afraid of advancing in the prelude to this Chapter, that my medicine had often proved ſucceſsful in diſperſing abſceſſes, after they had ſuppurated. The following Obſervations will help to prove what I have ſaid upon the occaſion.

OBSERVATION I.

Of an Abſceſs cured by Reſolution.

ONE ANTHONY MONTON, ſoldier of the regiment of Haynault, in Denin's Company, came to the Royal Hoſpital, with a bubo on the groin as big as one's fiſt; the fluctuation was very diſtinct. A cataplaſm, made with bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water, was applied to the grievance. Soon after, a very copious diſcharge of pus was perceived upon the dreſſings: the tumour daily diminiſhed, and in a month's time was entirely diſperſed.

OBSERVATION II.

On the ſame ſubject.

A SOLDIER of the regiment of Vaſtan came to the Royal Hoſpital with a venereal bubo, which had been long dreſſed with every medicine that was thought proper to diſperſe it. Local frictions had been made uſe of; but nothing could prevent its ſuppuration. The fluctuation was very diſtinct when he came to the hoſpital. As I had often ſeen many of theſe tumours diſperſed by my medicines, I applied a cataplaſm made with bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water. In four-and-twenty hours time the fluctuation was ſenſibly diminiſhed, and in a very ſhort time the reſolution was beyond all diſpute. Some phyſicians, and many ſtudents, were witneſſes of this fact. I ſaw the ſame thing happen ſoon after to a ſoldier of Bearn.

I have advanced nothing here, which cannot be witneſſed by others of the Faculty. Mr. Bounhiol, M. D. has juſt informed me, that he has cured by reſolution, with my remedy,

medy, "many buboes in the groin and arm-"pits, where the ſuppuration was eſta-"bliſhed." Theſe are his own words.

SECTION II.

On the Action of the Extract of Saturn on Fiſtulas and fiſtulous Sinuſſes.

WHATEVER is the nature of the matter of an abſceſs, and in whatever part of the body it is found, a diſcharge is always to be encouraged and promoted by inciſion; for when it has been lodged for any time, it never fails to open a paſſage to thoſe parts where it meets with leaſt reſiſtance. Now as the oppoſition from the ſkin is much greater than that from the parts below it, it is not ſurpriſing that matter, which has no external vent, ſhould attack the adipoſe membrane, and the muſcles themſelves; thereby occaſioning ſinuſſes, hard tumours, calloſities, and ſometimes a caries of ſuch bones as are found near it.

A judicious practice might prevent theſe accidents, which too frequently attend the common methods of cure. To this end the uſual applications, in inflammations, muſt be abſolutely laid aſide, and ours ſubſtituted in their ſtead, either in a cataplaſm, lotion, or otherwiſe. By this means the inflammation may be removed; or, if ſuppuration cannot be prevented, it may be at leaſt confined to narrow

narrow bounds. When this laſt is the caſe, we muſt loſe no time in procuring a diſcharge, by an opening proportioned to the quantity of the pent-up matter; that done, our Cerate is to be applied, and the wound waſhed with the Vegeto-mineral Water, in which the compreſſes are to be dipped; by this method it will be ſoon cicatrized.

OBSERVATION I.

One CHARLES HERBILLON, called the Tulip, a ſoldier of the regiment of Soiſſonois, had three fiſtulous ulcers; one in the middle of the coronal ſuture of a conſiderable extent, the ſecond on the middle part of the right parietal bone, and the third near the coronal ſuture; the bones of each were viſible. Theſe three ulcers were owing to encyſted tumours, which had broke of themſelves. The patient was free from any venereal taint. I ordered lotions to be made of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and the Cerate to be poured into the ſinuſſes, with which the pledgets were covered; the patient was dreſſed twice a day, and he took care himſelf to moiſten the dreſſings. He was cured in three-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION II.

SOME years ago, a ſoldier came to conſult me for a fiſtulous ulcer, which he had in the inſide of his hand: this ulcer was attended with many ſinuſſes, and proceeded from a ſuppuration, which had laid bare the flexor tendons of the fingers. The injection of our liquor, and the application of the Cerate, cured him in leſs than fifteen days.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION III.

A NEPHEW of Mr. Guiſcard, Commiſſary at War at Genoa, had been afflicted for many years with a fiſtula, which penetrated one of the maxillary ſinuſſes. It was owing to the drawing of a tooth. It was injected for a month with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and cured.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated.

Mr. REGIS, Surgeon of this town, was ſent for to a lady, who had a fiſtulous ulcer in the inferior and internal part of the leg, which had been occaſioned by an eryſipelas, which had ſuppurated. The patient had kept her bed for ſix weeks, and would never conſent to have the ulcer laid open. There were many calloſities round its edge, and a conſiderable tumefaction. Having introduced a probe into the fiſtula, a ſanious matter was diſcharged, and three ſinuſſes were diſcovered of three fingers breadth each, which ran in different directions. As an inciſion was not approved of, we were obliged to keep the wound open by tents. Mr. Regis then made uſe of my Extract, which he injected; but thinking this method tedious, he had recourſe to the green balſam, and Bareges water: but he was ſoon obliged to lay aſide theſe remedies, and return to mine, on account of an eryſipelatous inflammation, which he diſperſed very ſoon with the Vegeto-mineral Water. He had ſoon after the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the bad ſymptoms diſappear, and the ulcer cicatrize.

OBSERVATION V.

ONE TOULOUSE, ſervant to the Count de Montcan, was troubled with an incompleat fiſtula, which

which had its opening outwards, about a finger's breadth from the margin of the anus. Having propoſed the operation to him, he told me, he could ſubmit to no remedy which would oblige him to keep his bed; but that he was willing to try any one that would not interfere with his buſineſs. I judged, from experience, that he might reap ſome benefit from injections of the Vegeto-mineral Water, the application of the Pomatum, and compreſſes dipped in the Extract of Saturn. The remedy ſucceeded to our wiſhes, as will appear by the account he has ſent to Mr. Savage and myſelf.

"Not having it in my power to obſerve the proper hours for the dreſſings, I took care, when I went to bed, to apply a compreſs dipped in the liquor. I perceived that it continued daily to be leſs covered with pus, and that in proportion to my application of this water, the ſuppuration diminiſhed: it was even ſtopped in fifteen days time, and I was juſt well when I was obliged to ride poſt; but, by perſevering in the uſe of this medicine, I found myſelf perfectly cured, notwithſtanding I had rode one hundred and fifty miles."

OBSERVATION VI.

Communicated.

I CURED, at Marſeilles, a girl of a fiſtula in the bottom of her foot, which ſhe had had for five years, by repeated injections of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and a compreſs dipped in the ſame. The cure was performed in twenty days.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

On Cancers, whether occult or ulcerated; and of the Action of the Extract of Saturn againſt theſe Complaints.

IT is a received opinion among Phyſicians and Surgeons, that external applications are uſeleſs, and generally dangerous, in the treatment of cancerous tumours. This opinion is adopted by practitioners of the higheſt reputation. Mr. Van Swieten, in his Commentaries on the Aphoriſms of Boerhaave, declares himſelf of Hildanus's opinion, whoſe Obſervations prove, that plaiſters of mucilage and melilot, mild as they are, augment the redneſs and pain of a Cancer, as often as applied. This Obſervation, ſays the illuſtrious Commentator, juſtifies the Aphoriſm of Hippocrates, who teaches us not to attempt the cure of occult Cancers. We likewiſe find in Hildanus, and in other Obſervations, a number of examples which confirm the truth of Hippocrates's opinion.

This opinion, ſo univerſally adopted, is the cauſe of theſe unhappy ſufferers being left a ſacrifice to the moſt horrible pains, which no medicine can calm, and which frequently conduct them to their graves. From hence one

one may judge of what importance it would be to diſcover a medicine, capable not only of relieving, but even of curing this otherwiſe invincible and cruel diſorder. Now I have the comfort to think, that I have diſcovered ſuch a medicine in the Extract of Saturn, applied in the different forms which are ſpecified in the following Obſervations. The effects which I have ſeen, and thoſe which my Brethren have experienced, entitle me to affirm it; and I beg thoſe of the Profeſſion to examine its effects without prejudice. It is no new ſyſtem to apply the preparations of Lead in ulcerated Cancers; every one knows how ſtrongly they have been recommended, and this conſideration alone ſeems to indicate their uſe in occult ones, eſpecially during their commencement. The reaſons which forbid plaiſters, and other external applications, are of no force when urged againſt the uſe of this Extract, by way of lotion or cataplaſm; becauſe ſo far from ſhutting up the pores of the ſkin, it helps to open them; very far from heating the diſeaſed part, it cools it; far from exaſperating and irritating, it helps to quiet. Again, by getting to the bottom of the grievance, it gives motion to the inſpiſſated and ſtagnated fluids, without any inconvenience reſulting from it; and if the application is continued, the cancerous tumour is obſerved to diſperſe, or at leaſt it gives eaſe to the patient, which is no ſmall point gained.

But

But we are not to neglect internal remedies during the external uſe of the Extract of Saturn. I look upon this remedy, with reſpect to the greater part of external complaints, and particularly for the treatment of ſcirrhous tumours, as I do the preparations of ſteel for the removing of obſtructions and complaints of the bowels; or thoſe of mercury for the venereal diſeaſe; but with this diſtinction, that the efficacy of the different preparations of Lead is more to be depended on than thoſe of ſteel for ſcirrhous tumours and obſtructions, which every one knows often baffle them.

I ſhall place at the head of my Obſervations on this ſubject, a letter written to the wife of the Intendant of Languedoc, by a lady of her acquaintance, who had applied my remedy to the cure of a Cancer, with which ſhe was afflicted.

OBSERVATION I.

"THE Extract of Saturn, Madam, does wonders: pray ſend me ſome more of it. The Pomatum has likewiſe been of great ſervice. I was at firſt afraid of the pure Extract; but though it has been applied only twice, it has done all that could be reaſonably expected, ſo that now the wound is clean and ſenſible."

OBSERVATION II.

I WAS ſent for to Agde, to two religious women, one of whom had an ulcerated, the other an occult cancer. The firſt of theſe Cancers indicated the operation, but a conſiderable tumefaction of the axillary

axillary glands rendered it unſafe. Depending on the efficacy and activity of my remedy in removing obſtructions, I applied it in form of a cataplaſm, and undertook the operation, which the patient bore with great reſolution. When the ſuppuration was eſtabliſhed, and I obſerved a favourable change in the glands, I returned home. Soon after, Mr. Coſte, a phyſician of this town, who attended them conſtantly, and was thereby a judge of the effects of my medicine, wrote to me the following letter.

"Our Religious continues well, is grown fat, "and does not find any inconvenience in adhering "ſtrictly to the rules of the Convent. She con-"ſtantly takes aſs's milk, morning and night. The "wound of the breaſt is cloſed of itſelf, without "being attended with the leaſt bad conſequence; "and, thanks to your remedy, the axillary glands "are void of ſwelling; which you know was not "the caſe before the operation.

"As to ſiſter D'Auby, the cataplaſms made "with the Vegeto-mineral Water, which have "been continued for theſe ſix months, have en-"tirely diſperſed the ſwelling of the glands; and "it is only at certain times that ſhe finds any in-"convenience from them; which is ſo trifling, that "I make no doubt but a continuation of the above "cataplaſms, for ſome time longer, will ſoon re-"ſtore her to her former ſtate of health."

OBSERVATION III.

Communicated by Mr. ALENGRY, *Surgeon-major of the Fort du Breſcou.*

NOT long ago I cured, by means of the Extract of Saturn, two occult Cancers in two perſons of diſtinction. Some time before I undertook a third, which afflicted a perſon about four and-twenty years of age: In fifteen days time the tumour

mour was conſiderably diminiſhed, and ſoon after entirely diſperſed.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated.

MR. PECHAGUT informs me from St. Nicholas de La Grave, that he works miracles with my medicine; and, among the numberleſs cures he has performed, that one is very remarkable: It was on a child, who had a cancerous ulcer on its cheek, on which Mr. Pechagut applied our Vegeto-mineral Water; by which means the ulcer was conſolidated in twelve days, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of every one.

OBSERVATION V.

Communicated by Mr. DIDIER, *Surgeon-major of the Royal Corſican Regiment.*

DURING my ſtay at Antibes, I was deſired to viſit Mr. Merle of this town, who was afflicted with a Cancer, which was partly ulcerated and partly occult. I covered the pledgets with the pure Extract of Saturn; the compreſſes were dipped in the water, and I took care to waſh the ulcer well with it. In a few days there was a change for the better. Being obliged, at that time, to join my regiment, I left the patient in a fair way of doing well.

OBSERVATION VI.

THE under cook-maid belonging to Mr. Le Prevôt, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, had a conſiderable tumour in one of her breaſts, which was very hard, and of an unpromiſing appearance. She was brought to me. I ordered cataplaſms of bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water; by the renewal of which three or four times a day, ſhe was cured in a fortnight.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION VII.

THE daughter of one Henri, a gardener, about twelve or fifteen years of age, had received a blow on one of her breaſts, which had given riſe to a conſiderable tumour. I ordered cataplaſms of bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water, and in ten or twelve days ſhe was cured.

OBSERVATION VIII.

ONE JANE DE RIUSSE, wife of Vedel, a baker of this town, in about her forty-ſixth year, had been afflicted with a ſcirrhous, unequal, ſhining tumour on her left breaſt for ſome years paſt; but ſhe had paid no attention to it, on account of its indolence. On the ſtoppage of the menſes it turned to an occult Cancer. In four or five months it made ſome progreſs; and pains, from which ſhe had been hitherto free, now began to torment her, and at laſt to be very ſharp and piercing. She ſhewed it to me, and ſeemed the more diſtreſſed at her ſituation, as ſhe had before conſulted Meſſieurs Chaptal, Peliſton, and Giraud the elder, my confrere, who all looked upon it a confirmed Cancer.

The effects which I had ſeen my metallic remedy produce, in many ſimilar caſes, induced me to preſcribe a cataplaſm of bread and the Vegeto-mineral Water, which I ordered her to renew three or four times in four-and-twenty hours, and to obſerve a proper regimen; to take herb broths, and thin whey in the morning. The patient, after a ſhort time, found herſelf better; ſhe ſhewed me the tumour, which I found diminiſhed; and though ſhe neglected both the application of the cataplaſm and the regimen I had preſcribed, I perceived a gradual diminution of the evil; the pains left her, and in about two months ſhe was perfectly cured.

RE-

REFLECTION.

From this obſervation, joined with many others, conſequences may be drawn of the moſt beneficial kind; for they ſerve to prove by experiments, how much thoſe are, and have been to blame, who forbid external applications on Cancers, whether in their commencement, or after they are confirmed. But the greateſt advantages of all are their methods of cure. We cannot ſay too much to prove our aſſertions, ſeeing our opinion contradicts that of the greateſt men; and that it is by Obſervations and reiterated experiments only, we can bring others to the ſame way of thinking with ourſelves.

OBSERVATION IX.

By Mr. BROQUENOD *the Younger, A. M. and Student in Surgery.*

A SOLDIER, of the Regiment of Burgundy, came to the Hotel Dieu at Montpellier, afflicted with a hard inflammatory tumour on the poſterior and lower part of the right thigh; it extended three or four fingers breadth above the ham, and about an inch below it. The ſurgeon of the ward examined the tumour, and ſeeing it did not tend to reſolution, he applied a cataplaſm of bread and water. This was continued for four days without any viſible alteration, as it neither diſperſed, nor looked as if it would come to ſuppuration: on the contrary, it rather ſeemed to grow harder, which determined him to apply reſolvents. He then ordered a plaiſter of Vigo, mucilage and diabotanum.

This

This was continued for eight days without any diminution of the tumour, which he likewiſe pumped with bran-water: but all was ineffectual. A cataplaſm was then applied of bread and Vegeto-mineral Water, which had ſo good an effect, that in a week's time the tumour was ſo far diſperſed, that there was not the leaſt mark of it remaining.

CHAP. V.

On Sprains, Stiffneſs of the Joints, and Relaxation of the Ligaments; and of the Effect of the Extract of Saturn on theſe Diſorders.

1. A Stiffneſs of the joints may be occaſioned by a redundancy or thickneſs of ſynovia, or that fluid which Nature has provided to keep them ſupple. This may proceed from various cauſes, both external and internal. I ſhall not enter into a detail of them, as the only object I have in view is to mention ſuch facts as may prove of ſervice to the Gentlemen of the Profeſſion and their patients.

It is allowed, on all hands, that a redundancy of this fluid, when once fixed, is not eaſily removed; and it is equally certain, that the applications hitherto made uſe of to diſperſe it, have often proved uſeleſs: and that in courſe of time, its hardneſs and conſiſtency render the diſeaſe abſolutely incurable.

Our application is the true ſpecific for effecting a reſolution of this kind of tumours, eſpecially in the beginning. In the courſe of a long practice, I have always experienced it to be effectual in caſes where this fluid was thickened, whether in the joints or involucra of the tendons, even when the ſharpneſs of the humour had occaſioned gouty ſwellings. However, what I have advanced is not grounded on my own Obſervations only, but on thoſe of many practitioners; as will afterwards appear. Before I enter upon the facts which I have to mention, I think myſelf obliged to declare, that we owe to the Mareſchal de Richelieu the perfection of the remedy which we employ for the cure of ſuch diſorders in the joints as are occaſioned by the thickneſs of the fluid lodged in their cavities. The addition of ſoap to the other ingredients of the Pomatum, of which we ſhall give an account in its proper place, was invented at Genoa by that illuſtrious nobleman. It was with this Pomatum I made a cure, in the year 1748, of which I ſhall give a detail, and which is one of the moſt ſurpriſing of the kind that was ever performed.

2. Our remedy is alſo admirable in all caſes where the ligaments of the articulations are relaxed, whether the cauſe which produced that relaxation be external or internal, general or particular, &c.

3. Every body knows what is meant by the word Sprain: it is a violence offered to

the ligaments of an articulation by an external cauſe; ſuch as an effort, a fall, a blow, &c. A ſudden tumour always enſues, proportioned to the force with which the cauſe acted, and to the quality as well as number of the ligaments which ſuffer. I have often had occaſion to ſee in my practice, that the common external applications uſed in theſe caſes augmented the pain, whilſt ours conſtantly relieved it, and effected a cure in a few days. It is very neceſſary to obſerve, that there is nothing more oppoſite to ſprains, than the application of fat, oily ſubſtances; ſuch, however, are always uſed: hence the ſwelling remains, and the joint is weakened by a long diſeaſe, and excruciating pains are felt on every change of weather.

4. Before we come to the Obſervations, it may be expected that I ſhould ſay ſomething of luxations: but as this would be wandering too far from my preſent ſubject, I have referred the detail of it to the end of this Chapter; contenting myſelf to obſerve here, that my remedy is ſuperior to all others in diminiſhing the inflammatory ſwellings, which is the neceſſary conſequence of luxations from an external cauſe.

OBSERVATION I.

Communicated by Mr. GAUTIER, *Maſter-Surgeon at Aix in Provence.*

NOT long ago, one of my confreres and myſelf ſaw a perſon of ſeventy years of age, who had a

ſpurious anchyloſis. We made uſe of Mr. Goulard's Pomatum, and pumped the Vegeto-mineral Water on the part affected; by which means the cure was compleated in three weeks.

OBSERVATION II.

Communicated by Mr. CREMOUX, *an old Surgeon of the Dauphin Regiment.*

I WAS ſent for to a young man, who had a conſiderable tumour on one of his knees: it ſpread itſelf over the whole articulation; where I was obliged to make many inciſions. By bathing the part with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and applying the Pomatum, the diſorder was perfectly cured, though of a long ſtanding.

OBSERVATION III.

Communicated by Mr. ROBERT, *Maſter in Surgery.*

A YOUNG LADY had been afflicted for ſix months paſt with a ſpurious anchyloſis, and cutaneous ulcers. This diſeaſe had ſeized that part of the leg where its articulation is with the foot, and all that of the tarſus. Many remedies had been preſcribed without ſucceſs: and ſhe had no other proſpect than that of being bed-ridden for the reſt of her life. In theſe melancholy circumſtances, I had recourſe to Mr. Goulard's medicines, as to my laſt reſource; which I made uſe of by pumping, fomentation, and bath. The ſucceſs far exceeded our expectations, for in a few days my patient was free from all her complaints. The motion of the joint is again reſtored, and the ulcers have diſappeared.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated by Mr. BOURQUENOD, *my Confrere, of Montpellier.*

I ATTENDED a ſoldier who had an anchyloſis, which took its riſe from an extravaſation of ſynovia, or mucilaginous juice: he was cured in three weeks by Mr. Goulard's medicine, to which I added ſome grains of ſal ammoniac.

OBSERVATION V.

Communicated by the ſame.

I WAS ſent for to a young lady, who for a long time had been afflicted with a ſpurious anchyloſis, which had hitherto been treated without ſucceſs: I cured her in three weeks by the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and a cataplaſm made with the above water, the four reſolutive meals, and the powder of camomile, melilot, and ſal ammoniac.

OBSERVATION VI.

I SAW a gentleman at Genoa, who, in conſequence of a fit of the gout, had an anchyloſis on the knee. I ordered him to pump the part with the Vegeto-mineral Water; he found himſelf much better in fifteen days, and was forced to make uſe of a crutch half a foot longer than the one he had uſed before.

OBSERVATION VII.

Communicated by Mr. BOURQUENOD.

I WAS ſent for to a young lady, who had a conſiderable ſwelling on the articulation of the knee, accompanied with a painful tumour about the bigneſs of a hen's egg, and very like a large tumefied gland.

gland. Many remedies had been unſucceſsfully tried for a month paſt: in ſeven or eight days time, by the application of the cataplaſm deſcribed in Obſervation the fifth, the ſwelling and hardneſs were diminiſhed; and in a very ſhort time this lady, who had before loſt the uſe of her leg, walked as well as ſhe did before her complaint.

OBSERVATION VIII.

Communicated by Mr. ROUX, *Surgeon-Major of the Regiment of Vaſtan.*

A YOUNG LADY ſtrained her foot ſo violently in walking, that ſhe was obliged to be carried home. Her foot was immediately put into ſome Vegeto-mineral Water, and compreſſes were applied to the part, dipped in the ſame: in two days time ſhe was perfectly cured.

Mr. Roux adds, that on many like occaſions he had uſed the Vegeto-mineral Water with the greateſt ſucceſs.

OBSERVATION IX.

THE CHEVALIER DESQUILLES, ſon of the Marquis De Meſplex, of Pau in Bearn, page to the Duke of Orleans, being at play with his companions, in one of the rooms of the Palais Royal (this room was parquetted and waxed over) made a conſiderable effort by an extenſion of his legs, the one from the other. The ligaments which confine the head of the femur in its ſocket received ſo conſiderable an injury, that the patient, through the exceſſive pain he felt, was obliged to be carried up to his chamber. Meſſieurs Faget and Marſolan, two eminent ſurgeons, were ſent for; nor was any thing ſpared to give their pa-

tient eaſe; they attended him for above ſix months without ſucceſs; and as his pains continued to increaſe, it was thought proper to ſend him to Bareges. At firſt, theſe waters ſeemed to relieve him; he then went to his father's houſe, when his pains, during the winter, returned upon him with double violence. This determined him to have recourſe in the ſpring to the ſaid waters: but they only ſerved to add to his ſufferings; upon which he was carried to Montpellier in the year 1749. A conſultation was there held of Meſſieurs Lazermés and Serane, phyſicians, and Mr. Lamorier, my confrere, and myſelf. The following is an account of his ſituation: When he lay down, the diſeaſed thigh was longer than the other; it was continually bent, and could by no means be moved, without cauſing great pains in the flexor muſcles. The part was cold, and it was with difficulty that any warmth could be communicated to it. The patient could not move it without aſſiſtance, and even then felt excruciating pains both in that part and the leg; he was unable to put his foot to the ground, as he was to walk without crutches. Having examined the part, we found the head of the femur had been forced out of its acetabulum or cavity, without being above its level: this was apparent from the inequality of length in the limbs, eſpecially when the patient was put into certain poſitions. It muſt likewiſe be obſerved, that the part was conſiderably waſted.

We conſulted what was beſt to be done for him in this ſituation: all preſent declared him incurable; notwithſtanding, it was vaguely propoſed that he might try the baths of Balaruc: he was attended by a ſurgeon of his own; who deſpaired, like the reſt, of his recovery. Upon this, I propoſed a trial of my remedies; and the ſurgeon conſented, having orders from the patient's father not

to

to neglect any thing which might contribute to his ſon's recovery. In conſequence of this, I ordered a bathing-tub to be got ready, in which I placed my patient twice a day, that he might more conveniently receive the pumping of the Vegeto-mineral Water; obſerving at the ſame time to make very gentle extenſions of the limb, backwards and forwards: during the fall of the water, the part was rubbed; then my Saturnine plaiſter was applied, and a warm cloth upon the whole. By a repetition of this conſtantly twice a day, the patient ſoon found himſelf relieved; he began to move the diſeaſed limb without any aſſiſtance, the pains diminiſhed, and the natural warmth of the part was re-eſtabliſhed. In fifteen days time he was able to put his foot to the ground, and in three weeks to walk without crutches. The uſe of the plaiſter was continued for about ſix weeks, at the end of which my patient returned home, very happy with his ſituation. Some years after, I received a letter from this gentleman, which, as it gives a full detail of the cure, I cannot here paſs over in ſilence: it was to the following purport. "You have no "doubt forgot an unfortunate young man, whom "you attended for ſome time at Montpellier, and "who found himſelf much relieved by your re-"medies. You know, on my arrival there, I "went upon crutches; and by your aſſiſtance was "able to put my foot to the ground, which I "found before impracticable. Since that time I "have continued mending; and the clays of Aix, "which you preſcribed me, in conjunction with "others of the Faculty, compleated my cure. It "is true, I continued lame, but was able to walk "without a ſtick, and go through a good deal of "exerciſe. This was my ſituation for near five "years, and it is only during theſe ſix months paſt "that it is altered. The part is waſted, and the

" limb is become ſhorter than the other. But ſtill, " with all this diſproportion of the parts, it is in- " credible how little I limp, as it is ſcarcely per- " ceptible when I make uſe of a high heel. I ſuffer " at times, and more ſo ſince my arrival at Thou- " louſe. I do not know whether I am to attribute " this change to a violent exerciſe. I have given " myſelf much to hunting, running, and leaping. " This is my preſent caſe; I hope you will be " ſo good as to give me your advice.

" I am, &c."

OBSERVATION X.

Communicated.

MADAME DE LA GOMERCINI, a Genoeſe lady, had been troubled from her childhood with a relaxation of the capſular ligaments of her left thigh. The diſorder had been increaſing for fifteen years paſt; and ſo much ſo, that the motion of the part was inſenſibly leſſened. The weakneſs was ſo great, that ſhe was unable to ſupport herſelf; as ſhe likewiſe was either to walk, ſit down, or get up without aſſiſtance. Though the diſorder had originally been of a long ſtanding, it was only for the ſix or ſeven laſt years that it had made any conſiderable progreſs. When I had the honour of attending her, in company with two Genoeſe phyſicians, I found her pains exceſſive, and the whole thigh conſiderably emaciated. For many years paſt, this lady had conſulted the moſt eminent of the Faculty, in different parts of the world, had made trials of various baths, and of many other remedies, without finding advantage from any. Having carefully examined the part, I found, that the head of the femur was diſplaced, and lodged upon the muſcles of the buttock, which made that limb ſhorter than the other by about four fingers breadth. I concluded, after having examined the grievance, that

that by a relaxation of the ligaments of the part, the muſcle of the buttock had contracted and drawn the head of the femur from its cavity upwards; and that this, by preſſing on the poſterior ſciatique nerve, gave riſe to the pains my patient felt. My opinion was, that ſhe muſt inevitably remain a cripple, and that the limb would at laſt wither away; and, in fine, that the only method remaining to give her eaſe, would be to replace the head of the femur in its acetabulum: To effect which I took the following method:

I ordered two jugs to be filled with the Vegeto-mineral Water warm: one aſſiſtant held the trunk, another the lower part of the limb, who gently moved it backwards and forwards; in the mean time, a third poured from the jug the Vegeto-mineral Water upon the part, whilſt a fourth was employed in rubbing it. It was not long before the lady found the good effects of this operation. The head of the bone was ſoon brought upon a level with its cavity, and in leſs than fifteen days re-entered it. My patient was then able to ſupport herſelf, and walk. I took care to apply one of my Saturnine plaiſters to the grievance, and a bandage upon that. This lady perſevered in the uſe of my remedies for above two years, after the bone had been replaced. Though I have not ſeen her for a conſiderable time, I am well aſſured that her cure has been compleat; ſeldom a year paſſes, without my hearing of her; and I am informed that ſhe finds not the leaſt bad effects from her old complaint.

OBSERVATION XI.

A LADY of this town fell in her apartment on the articulation of the femur with the iliac bones: a Prieſt, who pretended to be a bone-ſetter, was ſent for, and ſoon after, myſelf. On my arrival, I

aſked him what was the matter; he told me the femur *was a little diſlocated.* I could not help repreſenting to this knowing gentleman, that an imperfect luxation of that bone was impoſſible. Upon examining the grievance, I found there was only a ſimple contuſion of the ligaments; notwithſtanding which the lady was very lame after her fall; but the application of my remedies ſoon eaſed her pains, and prevented any farther relaxation of the ligaments.

OBSERVATION XII.

A SAXON nobleman had a fall, which cauſed a luxation of the radius, attended with a conſiderable contuſion of the adjacent parts. He was attended for ſome time by many eminent ſurgeons; but finding he had loſt the uſe of the arm, he did me the honour to write to me from Bourdeaux for my advice, which I ſent him, with my Extract of Saturn, and the receipt for making my Pomatum with ſoap. Mr. Giraud, an able ſurgeon of Agen, informed me, that he had ſeen this gentleman at Bareges; and had learned from him, that my medicine had done him great ſervice: this account the above gentleman confirmed to me in perſon, on his road to Montpellier.

OBSERVATION XIII.

DURING my ſtay at Genoa, I aſſiſted at a conſultation with Doctor Balby, and another of the Faculty, at the convent of Portonia, which was held on Madame Morande's account, one of the Religious. This lady had the tendons of her hand ſo contracted, that it had been cloſed up and motionleſs for ſix years paſt. She informed us that ſhe had in vain applied various remedies which had been preſcribed to her by the moſt ſkilful of the Faculty. I enquired of her to what ſhe attributed her

her complaint. She said she could attribute it to nothing but to her employment for many years, of cutting the portions of the Religious with a very large knife. I concluded from thence, that the little synovial glands, which are seated in the sheaths of the tendons, had been injured by this work; and that the synovia being inspissated and dried up, had caused the contraction of the tendons, and consequently the immobility of the fingers. I was determined to make use of my preparations with the Extract of Saturn; and this the more willingly, as I had learned, by experience, how very proper this metallic remedy was to resolve the inspissated juices, which choak up the vessels, and even the synovia in the articulations; as likewise to restore weak parts to their proper tone; especially when lost by an accident.

I began, then, by bathing the whole hand in warm Vegeto-mineral Water; during this, an assistant rubbed it very gently: care was taken, at the same time, to keep up the warmth of the water with embers. In about half an hour after the bath, I ordered the diseased part to be rubbed for a certain time with the soap-pomatum; after which, it was entirely covered with one of my Saturnine plaisters. I put a soft cushion in the middle of the hand, and a bandage about the wrist, with fillets to draw back the fingers, and keep them outwards.

This method was regularly pursued twice a day; nor was it long before we perceived its good effects, as the diseased part daily mended. After the fifteenth day the patient was able to open the hand at pleasure; and by its daily gaining strength, our Religious was in a condition, in less than a month, to write, sew, and attend to her usual vocations, except that one of cutting the portions. I own I was astonished myself with this sudden cure, which was remarked by the whole town of Genoa; and

it did not a little contribute, with ſome others I performed with the ſame remedy, to the offer which was made me by the Town, if I would fix there, of ſettling a much larger penſion on me than what was generally granted to French ſurgeons, who are eſtabliſhed in that place, by an old foundation.

OBSERVATION XIV.

On a Retraction and Hardneſs of the Flexor Muſcles of the Thigh, accompanied with a conſiderable Tenſion of the Muſculus Biceps.

A DAUGHTER of one Ayrel, a ſhoemaker, of about eleven years of age, had her right thigh ſo contracted, that if any one offered to move it, however gently, ſhe ſuffered intolerable pains: in this ſituation ſhe had remained for three months, and many remedies had been applied without ſucceſs. She was at laſt brought to me. I thought that the pumping of the Vegeto-mineral Water upon the part might be of great uſe to her: nor was I deceived in my conjectures; for by following my advice ſhe found eaſe in leſs than two days; and on the tenth ſhe was able to walk about as uſual.

Particular REMARKS *upon* INCOMPLEAT LUXATIONS *of the* KNEE *by external Cauſes.*

WHEN the bone is luxated or diſplaced by a relaxation of the ligaments from the internal cauſe, the cure is very difficult. When the ligaments have once loſt their tone, they beome more and more relaxed, partly from

from their own diſpoſition, and partly from the weight of the limb, and contraction of the muſcles of the part affected; and if the bone is not confined in its place by a bandage, the cavities of the joints are filled with ſynovia, which is accumulated and thickened to ſuch a degree, that it will be a difficult matter to replace the ſaid bone.

Mr. Petit, in his excellent Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Bones, takes notice, that an incompleat luxation ſeldom happens to the articulation of the knee; and this is true, becauſe a round extremity, covered with a poliſhed and ſmooth cartilage, and oiled with its proper fluid, cannot remain long upon the edge of its ſocket. The head of a bone thus circumſtanced, when driven to the edge by any external violence, muſt either fall out or return into its ſocket. Thus, either there will be no luxation, or it will be compleat; which is far from being the caſe of ſuch joints of the human body as are formed like a hinge.

It is nevertheleſs true, that the bones of the joint of the knee are ſometimes diſlocated by external cauſes in an incompleat manner; but this never happens immediately, or at the moment in which we fall, or receive a blow: it can only happen in caſes of falls, or uncommon exertions, which particularly affect the ligaments that are ſtrained and bruiſed; and diſpoſed to relaxation. The bone not being fixed exactly in its ſocket, the

the fluid gathers, and thickens by degrees; the relaxation increaſes, the extremity of the bone firſt loſes ground, and then is forced quite out of its ſocket.

Theſe kinds of luxations are generally neglected, and looked upon incurable; they are ſo in effect, from a want of proper applications. Now this would not be the caſe, were they conſidered in the light of real ruptures; that is to ſay, they require the ſame attention, and the relaxation of the ligaments is to be prevented by a bandage, proper applications, and perfect reſt, to give theſe ligaments time to recover their tone; the part affected will otherwiſe waſte, it will be ſtretched or lengthened by its own weight, and at laſt the cavity of the joint will be filled with ſynovia, which muſt neceſſarily force the head of the bone quite out of its ſocket, and give riſe to a compleat luxation.

When we would remedy luxations of this kind, two things deſerve our particular attention: firſt, by extention, and counter-extention, we muſt gently reſtore the bone to its place; ſecondly, we muſt fix it there by a proper bandage. With regard to external applications, I am not afraid to aſſert, that no baths, no pumpings are equal in their ſalutary effects to ſuch as are produced by our metallic fluid, mixed with common water, to which is added a little brandy: the efficacy of this fluid is ſeconded by the appli-

cation

cation of the Saturnine plaiſter, made as directed in the formulæ.

When the head of the bone has been conducted into its cavity, we ſhould be careful to give frequent but gentle motion to the joint: this motion, often repeated during the pumping, and aſſiſted by the action of our remedy, produces ſurpriſing effects; and I can venture to ſay, that it is particularly efficacious in acting upon the redundant fluid, when thickened in any cavity, or the ſheaths of the tendons, which is the caſe in anchyloſes.

In luxations where the ligaments are much injured, great care muſt be taken not to harraſs the part too much after the bone is replaced. The gentleman who makes the ſubject of the Ninth Obſervation, would have had nothing to fear from a relapſe, if he had not indulged himſelf in violent exerciſes, ſuch as hunting, dancing, and other movements unfavourable to the recovery of the tone of the articular ligaments: he ſhould have allowed more time to the bathing with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and to the uſe of the Saturnine plaiſter.

When people advanced in years have the misfortune to fall, the conſequences are dreadful. As often as the ligaments of the joints are affected, the diſeaſe is generally too violent to be compleatly cured. But even theſe patients may be eaſed by our remedies, and by a well-made bandage, which they muſt wear for a long time.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Gouty and Rheumatic Pains, and the ſalutary Effects of the Extract of Saturn in theſe Diſorders.

WE mean by Rheumatic Pains, thoſe pains which are ſeated in the fleſhy parts of the muſcles, and membranes which ſurround them. They are generally periodical, and are divided into univerſal and particular, according to the parts they attack, whether all thoſe of the body in general, or one or two in particular.

Pathologiſts are very careful not to confound ſimple with complicated Rheumatiſms, which are either gouty, venereal, or ſcorbutic; for although it be true, that many other diſorders may occaſion a complication of rheumatic pains, nevertheleſs experience teaches us, that they commonly attend the gout, venereal diſeaſe, or ſcurvy.

The degrees of theſe pains we are ſpeaking of vary almoſt *ad infinitum*. They are ſometimes ſo inconſiderable as to permit the patients to attend their occupations; but they are in general ſo acute, as to deprive them of motion. The violence of the pain is ſometimes ſo exceſſive, that the whole body is rendered motionleſs, nor can be ſtirred without

without putting them to insupportable torture.

We shall not enter into a detail of the distant causes that produce Rheumatic Pains; their causes are innumerable; we will only observe, that in the Army, whose interest and advantage we always have in view, these diseases are often occasioned by a bad regimen; by cold and damps, to which the soldiers are often exposed; by too free an indulgence in the use of brandy and other spirituous liquors, &c. But let the cause of Rheumatic Pains be what it will, they are never produced but when the serum has contracted a certain thickness or sharpness, or both the one and the other of these causes; which, when considered separately, or in a state of combination, occasion, 1. A slowness in the circulation of the lymph, which moistens the texture of the muscles, and their external teguments. 2. More or less considerable obstructions in the lymphatic vessels of these parts. 3. Irritations and vellications of the nervous fibres which enter their compositions. 4. Lastly, the other effects which accompany or follow the above morbific changes.

Practice informs us, that there are Rheumatic pains exceedingly obstinate: amongst which, those rheumatisms that are gouty or venereal are sometimes ranked. Sometimes we also meet with infinite difficulties in the cure of simple rheumatisms; but this

this is ſeldom the caſe, except they attack bodies where the maſs of humours, and eſpecially the lymphatic parts, are vitiated with a remarkable acrimony, joined to an inſurmountable viſcocity.

It is pretended that the perioſteum is ſometimes the ſeat of this diſeaſe; nor is this improbable, ſeeing it is charged with ſuch a number of lymphatic veſſels: but we muſt take care not to confound the Rheumatic Pains which are attributed to an injury of the perioſteum, with thoſe pains that attack the interior texture of the muſcles, and are felt very deep.

In phyſic and ſurgery, diſeaſes to which the leaſt attention is paid, and where the treatment appears the leaſt intereſting, become often in the end the moſt incurable evils, and baffle all the knowledge of the greateſt practitioners. This is often the caſe in Rheumatiſms neglected at firſt, or ill treated; they often become inveterate, and laſt not for years only, but for life; allowing the patient ſome intervals of eaſe, but returning periodically with more or leſs violence.

The conduct of wiſe and prudent practitioners does not expoſe their patients to the like inconveniences; for after having employed proper remedies, ſuch as bleeding, purging, and cooling draughts, &c. they preſcribe a long courſe of ſweeteners, and above all the uſe of a milk diet, which gives great

great eaſe in theſe pains, eſpecially if the patients conſtantly lead a regular life. Bathing and pumping with certain mineral waters often effect cures of rheumatic complaints, which had been proof many years againſt all kinds of internal medicines. The medicinal particles of theſe waters are introduced into the pores of the ſkin, eſpecially if their paſſage is facilitated by frictions or pumpings; they penetrate even to the obſtructed lymphatic veſſels, where they attenuate and divide the viſcous fluid that excites the Rheumatic Pains; this lymph having thus recovered its natural fluidity, takes the ordinary courſe of circulation. And as the acrimony of this humour had been entirely deſtroyed, or very much diminiſhed by the antecedent uſe of ſweeteners; the two vices which conſtitute rheumatic complaints are deſtroyed; and from hence may be dated a radical cure; which indeed may be effected by any other medicine, either internal or external, which by its penetrating quality will deſtroy viſcidity, and by its ſweetening quality blunt the acrimony and ſharpneſs of the lymph.

It would be wandering from our ſubject to enlarge upon the manner in which mineral waters act in the cure of Rheumatiſms; let us fix our attention only upon the artificial mineral water, which is employed with ſo much ſucceſs in the treatment of theſe diſorders; I mean the Vegeto-mineral Water

that

that contains particles of lead, which by their fineneſs, pliability, and volume, operate with ſuch ſucceſs in the reſolution of tumefaction in the lymphatic veſſels, of which we are now ſpeaking. What I here mention is not an idle theory, but a rule of practice, of which I have frequently experienced the advantages. I can then confidently affirm, that I have often employed the Vegeto-mineral Water againſt Rheumatic Pains, in lotions, pumpings and baths; and ſo far from having ſeen any bad effects from it, I have conſtantly met with the greateſt ſucceſs, conjointly with other practitioners, who have made the like trials.

The argument formed againſt our remedy, and founded on the accidents that happen to perſons employed in lead mines, may therefore be dropped. The analogy cannot be admitted, ſeeing in the uſe of our different applications of the Extract of Saturn, we have nothing to apprehend from the metallic, arſenical, or other exhalations, which alone occaſion the ſymptoms that are too frequent among miners.

A little attention to the manner in which the Extract of Saturn operates in rheumatic caſes, is ſufficient to convince us, that it poſſeſſes an attenuating, relaxing, and anodyne quality; ſo that the ſolution of the viſcous, tough fluid, which occaſioned the diſeaſe, far from producing the fatal accidents that ſo frequently attend the uſe of diſperſers, and

and ſtill more of repellers, operates by degrees, and without danger; firſt, a diminution, and then a total ceſſation of the Rheumatic Pains, and of the other ſymptoms that accompanied them. When theſe pains are extremely obſtinate, I apply the Saturnine plaiſter upon the part affected.

Let me be allowed to remark here, that in the royal hoſpitals, a better remedy cannot be employed in Rheumatic Pains than that, which not only myſelf, but many others of the Faculty have found to be ſo efficacious on theſe occaſions. The ſoldiers afflicted with theſe complaints, when brought to the hoſpital, find no ſpecific remedy, and are obliged to wait the ſeaſons for bathing in mineral waters, which often prove leſs effectual than the remedy I propoſe. It may be objected, that the hoſpital muſt be at a great expence in procuring the apparatus for bathing: but to this I anſwer, that the apparatus is unneceſſary, ſeeing it is ſufficient to rub the parts affected with warm Vegeto-mineral Water, and afterwards to cover them with warm linen, to effect a cure, at leaſt very often, of the moſt acute Rheumatiſms, eſpecially when they proceed from an external cauſe, as from cold, rain, moiſture, &c.

The title of this Chapter has already intimated, that the Extract of Saturn is alſo efficacious in periodical pains that attack the joints, and are termed gouty. The

ſynovia

ſynovia being too thick and ſharp, when accumulated either in the cavity of the joints, or in the glands that are diſperſed in the capſular and articular ligaments, excites cruel pains of the gout, which laudanum itſelf cannot relieve. The Extract of Saturn, by its ſearching, diſperſing, and anodyne quality, anſwers the different indications which the treatment of theſe pains requires; that is to ſay, by relaxing the fibres, which are overſtretched, it calms the pains; and by diſperſing the ſynovia, it extirpates the very root of the evil. Nevertheleſs, let it not be imagined from what I have ſaid upon the ſubject, that I mean to recommend the Extract of Saturn as a ſpecific in the gout; but it is very certain, that gouty people may find in this remedy an alleviation of pain, and a relief which they cannot hope to receive from any others.

OBSERVATION I.

A POOR LAD after a long impriſonment was ſeized with ſo violent a Rheumatic Pain in his left arm, that it appeared paralytic: every remedy that could be thought of was uſed for three months ſucceſſively. The Intendant's lady ſent for me, and deſired I would attend him. I ordered his arm to be rubbed with the Vegeto-mineral Water warm; I then applied one of my Saturnine plaiſters, and a warm cloth over that. This was continued twice a day; in about eight days he was much relieved, and in ten or twelve was perfectly cured. The ſucceſs of this medicine was the more extraordinary, as the arm appeared paralytic and motionleſs, and ſo full of pain, as to give reaſon to think it incurable.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION II.

A SOLDIER, belonging to the Orleans regiment of dragoons, was troubled with pains in his knee, which mercury was not able to remove. I applied the Vegeto-mineral Water and the Saturnine plaiſter, by which means he was ſoon cured.

OBSERVATION III.

A SOLDIER of the regiment of Briſſac came to our hoſpital, afflicted with ſo violent a pain in his right arm, that neither bleeding nor narcotic medicines could remove it. He was treated as above, and was very ſoon cured.

OBSERVATION IV.

A SOLDIER of the Lyoneſe regiment had ſuch violent pains in the articulations of the lower extremities of the right ſide, that he was unable to walk without crutches. Every remedy that could be thought of had been tried before in St. Elias's hoſpital; upon which he was ſent to ours, as it was conjectured they might proceed from a venereal cauſe. But mercury was adminiſtered without effect: his ſituation continued the ſame, and he was unable to move. We applied our medicine, as we had done to the former, which gave him almoſt immediate relief; and, in fine, radically cured him in a few days.

OBSERVATION V.

A SOLDIER of the regiment of Orleans dragoons came to the hoſpital with violent pains in the articulations. As he had the venereal complaint, he was ſalivated. Beſides the uſual frictions, he had many extraordinary ones; but without any relief from his pains, which tortured him day and night.

I ordered

I ordered the diſeaſed parts to be waſhed with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and to be then covered with my Saturnine plaiſter. In two or three days time the patient found benefit, and in ſeven or eight was cured.

OBSERVATION VI.

In form of Certificate.

WE whoſe names are underwritten certify, that we have been witneſſes to the good effects of the Vegeto-mineral Water, furniſhed by the charity of Mr. Goulard. It was uſed by way of lotion on a perſon attacked with an univerſal Rheumatiſm, which it very much relieved on its firſt application; it was continued for four days ſucceſſively, without the addition of any other remedy. The patient was one Roſe, a menial ſervant to Mademoiſelle La Garde. At Montpellier, the 2d of May, 1757.

OBSERVATION VII.

In form of Certificate.

WE certify to have ſeen one Beſſone afflicted with an univerſal Rheumatiſm, accompanied with an inflammatory fever, which was very much heightened by a very bad habit. We treated this patient in the uſual manner, by preſcribing frequent bleedings, purgatives every other day, calming, ſudorific, and anodyne medicines; from all which ſhe found no relief. On the eighth day, the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, charitably furniſhed by Mr. Goulard, was made, in which her whole body was bathed, and the effect was very viſible the next morning, when ſhe began to move her fingers. By the continuation of the above remedies and lotions, the patient was able to move her limbs, and even the whole body, though ſhe ſtill remains in a languid ſtate.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION VIII.

THE DAUGHTER of a ſhoemaker, who lives in the ſuburbs of this town, of about ten or eleven years of age, was afflicted laſt ſummer with a contraction of the muſcles of the thigh, and of thoſe of the leg of the ſame ſide. Her parents had conſulted many of the Faculty, and particularly Mr. Leroi, profeſſor of phyſic. Different remedies were preſcribed without ſucceſs, which made them fear ſhe would become a cripple. In fine, ſhe was brought to me; and upon examination I was of opinion, that the part affected ſhould be bathed with the Vegeto-mineral Water warm, and then covered up with warm cloths. This was accordingly done twice a day: and in about ten or twelve days ſhe was ſo well recovered, as to be in the ſtreets with her mother; where I met her, not without ſome degree of ſurpriſe.

I ſhall finiſh this Chapter with the above Obſervation, becauſe I think it uſeleſs to add any others, which would indeed be too numerous, conſidering the great uſe which is made of this remedy, both in this town and the Royal Hoſpital, for theſe kinds of complaints.

CHAP. VII.

On Tetters.

TETTERS may, in general, be looked upon either as affections purely local, or as diſeaſes that are occaſioned by a vitious quality of the general maſs of the blood and lymph. The firſt ſpecies preſuppoſes a morbific change in ſome part of the texture of the ſkin, in conſequence of which the humours ſtop, and afterwards acquire more or leſs acrimony and viſcidity; the others eſſentially depend upon a particular depravation of the humours, and principally of thoſe that are lymphatic. This ſecond ſpecies of Tetters is often hereditary, and more difficult to cure than the firſt; the morbific cauſe being not leſs general than it is in the venereal diſeaſe, ſcurvy, king's-evil, &c.

This cauſe once ſuppoſed, it will be very eaſy to explain, why Tetters indiſtinctly appear in every part of the body; why they are fixed ſometimes to one part, and ſometimes paſs from one place to another; why, having once diſappeared, either by the effect of medicine or ſimple efforts of nature, they return again when they are leaſt expected,

pected, eſpecially when a bad uſe has been made of the nonnaturals; as when the exerciſe has been too violent, when ſpirituous liquors have been taken too freely, &c.

My deſign is not to enter here into a theoretic detail of the different kinds of Tetters, or of all the cauſes which produce them, and the marks by which they are diſtinguiſhed; I only mean to inſinuate that theſe cutaneous eruptions, whether ſimple or complicated, or even hereditary, may not only be undertaken, but radically cured, without the danger of thoſe accidents which are magnified by a ſet of practitioners, who are pleaſed to ſtile this diſeaſe Incurable. My remedy prevents every miſchievous accident in the cure of Tetters, let them be dry, moiſt, pimpled, ſcabby, cruſty, &c. It is a fact, of which I am convinced by a practice of between fifteen and eighteen years, particularly in the Royal Hoſpital, where, during the ſpace of more than ten years, I have met with the greateſt ſucceſs, in the treatment of all Tetters that I met with, in my practice there; though, amongſt the numbers of thoſe that I ſaw afflicted with them, there were many that reſembled real lepers.

I once thought, with the reſt of practitioners, that the cutaneous diſeaſes which are produced by a general vice of the maſs of the blood, ought never to be treated by external applications; ſeeing theſe diſeaſes are

generally ſalutary drains for purifying the blood, and that moſt part of the external applications have a repelling quality, which drives the matter back into the maſs of humours, where it produces more dangerous accidents than thoſe which are cauſed by the matter itſelf, when permitted to diſcharge itſelf through thoſe parts of the ſkin where nature has left a paſſage. I ſhould not have changed my opinion concerning the treatment of Tetters, if I had not been perfectly convinced, that my metallic remedy has no repelling quality; and if I had not ſeen in my practice a number of patients, attacked with other cutaneous diſeaſes of long ſtanding, radically cured without any inconvenience; though the Gentlemen of the Profeſſion, who had viſited the patients before I was called in, had declared the diſorder to be a critical diſcharge from the maſs of blood. In a word, I am aſſured by a very long experience, that the repelling quality attributed to Lead is a chimæra; and my opinion will be readily embraced by all who will take the trouble to reflect, not only on the efficacy of this remedy in caſes where ſtagnated humours are to be diſperſed, but likewiſe on its analogy with crude mercury, which acts by its weight, and the diviſibility of its parts. Now Lead having parts ſtill more fine, mild, ponderous, and not leſs diviſible, is, of conſequence, as proper to divide and diſperſe the morbific concretions pro-

produced by certain ferments that infect the maſs of blood, and deſtroy them as efficaciouſly, as mercury deſtroys venereal concretions. This is demonſtrated by its action upon obſtructions of inflamed veſſels, upon tumours almoſt arrived at a ſtate of ſuppuration, upon ſcirrhous ones, excreſcences, and horny concretions. A more concluſive fact may ſtill be urged againſt ſuch as inſinuate a repelling quality to the preparations of Lead, from the experience of thoſe who have the Itch, and make uſe of our remedy for it; for it has always been found, that inſtead of repelling the morbific matter, this promoted the eruption, by the early appearance of a number of pimples, which dried and fell off in the courſe of the treatment. This Obſervation has been juſtified in the cure of the itch in two thouſand five hundred patients (ſee the Chapter on the Itch) effected by my remedy, without any bad conſequences ever happening.

The metallic particles of our application inſinuate themſelves into the moſt minute pores of the ſkin, and penetrate to the only ſource which produced the tetterous complaint: when arrived there, they thin and divide the humour, blunt its acrimony, favour its egreſs through the pores of the ſkin, and at laſt radically cure the diſeaſe, ſooner or later, according as the morbific matter oppoſes more or leſs reſiſtance to the effect of our remedy.

We think it neceſſary to obſerve, that as venereal diſeaſes require certain preliminary preparations to render the action of the mercury more efficacious upon venereal concretions, ſo patients afflicted with Tetters ſhould be duly prepared for the application of the metallic remedy which we uſe: theſe preparations conſiſt in bleedings, purgings, domeſtic baths, herb-broths, mineral waters, &c. and theſe may be left off ſooner or later, according to the nature, date of the diſeaſe, and conſtitution of the patient. If theſe precautions are taken, we need be under no apprehenſion for the events, but may reſt in the greateſt ſecurity: for I dare advance, upon the foundation of a long experience, that the ſame ſucceſs follows this treatment of the moſt inveterate and envenomed Tetters, as does that of the moſt confirmed pox when it has been methodically treated: that is to ſay, when frictions have been preceded by proper preparations.

As often as we dreſs the patients with our metallic remedy, the eruption becomes more viſible. We conclude that this matter is dried up in certain places of the part affected, eſpecially when the Tetter is cruſted or ulcerated, if a fine red ſkin is drawn over the healed part, while the neighbouring places continue to yield a thin yellow humour, which never ceaſes to run till it is entirely exhauſted: this humour is leſs ſenſible, when the Tetters have a white head.

Tetters

Tetters are in general very troubleſome, either from the inſupportable itchings that they occaſion, or from an acrimonious ſuppuration. Thoſe who are afflicted with this diſeaſe, are much inclined to ſcratch, which ſo irritates and inflames the ſkin as to produce reſtleſs nights: ſometimes, again, the parts inflame, ſuppurate, and ulcerate; and it is not at all uncommon to ſee theſe ulcers become habitual, for the want of proper remedies to calm the irritations, and blunt the acrimony of the purulent matter that runs from them.

The variety of external applications in the treatment of Tetters is almoſt infinite: but I am not afraid to aſſert, that many are uſeleſs, and others dangerous. To be convinced of this, it is ſufficient to peruſe the works of practitioners who have treated of ſurgery, and particularly the Treatiſe of Turner, who is the beſt writer upon the diſeaſes of the ſkin. This author preſcribes a number of remedies; but there is not one upon which we can depend for a radical cure of Tetters; while it would be extremely dangerous to make uſe of many which he has recommended: ſuch are thoſe which are compounded of vitriol, alum, lime, the ſublimate in powder, mercury, verdigriſe, white precipitate, red precipitate, and a number of other ingredients, of which the action was never well aſcertained, and always to be ſuſpected. The concluſion to be drawn from the above

detail is this: That it is a matter of great importance to have discovered a specific remedy for the cure of Tetters, which are often attended with the most fatal consequences, from the application of the common prescriptions.

But to conform to the order which I have hitherto followed, I shall finish this Chapter with some Observations.

OBSERVATION I.

ONE VICTOIRE, of the battalion of Mayenne, had for twenty years past his leg covered, from the knee to the instep, with Tetters. He had been in different hospitals, in search of a cure. By the use of domestic baths, herb-broths, and the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and the Pomatum made with the Extract of Saturn, (see the Formulæ) he was radically cured in seven-and-thirty days.

OBSERVATION II.

A SOLDIER, of the regiment de la Rocheaimon, had been afflicted for three years past with a pustulous Tetter on the right leg, attended with insupportable itchings. After having tried without success many remedies, he was cured in the Royal-Hospital in six weeks, by the remedies above-mentioned.

OBSERVATION III.

ONE LA VIOLETTE, corporal in the regiment of Eu, had been afflicted with Tetters in different parts of his body for five years past: he was treated in the manner above-mentioned, and cured in forty days.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION IV.

FRANCIS GUENIN, ſoldier in the regiment of Salins, had been afflicted for four months with a white Tetter on the thigh, as big as twice the palm of the hand: he was cured in a month.

OBSERVATION V.

PAUL GRESSE, a ſoldier, had been afflicted for five months with puſtulous and ulcerated Tetters on his legs and thighs: he was cured in five-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION VI.

JOHN REBOUT, ſoldier, afflicted with a Tetter for ſix weeks, was cured in ſeventeen days.

OBSERVATION VII.

ANTHONY PAGES, of the regiment of Eu, had Tetters on his thigh during five weeks: cured in one-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION VIII.

PETER NOVIO, a ſoldier in the battalion of Dole, had been afflicted with Tetters on the upper part of his thigh for above three months: he was cured in ſeven-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION IX.

JOHN FORET, ſoldier in the regiment of Burgundy, had Tetters on his fore-arm and thigh: cured in five-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION X.

PETER GUENON, ſoldier, had Tetters on the ſuperior part of his arm for five months: cured in one-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION XI.

ONE SAINT JACQUES, ſoldier, had been afflicted with Tetters on his arm and fore-arm: cured in ſeventeen days.

OBSERVATION XII.

JOHN POLE, ſoldier in the regiment of Burgundy, had Tetters on the fore-arm: was cured in one-and-twenty days.

OBSERVATION XIII.

IN the year 1746, Mr. de Montbas, captain, had ſo violent a humour in his legs, that the Marechal de Belleiſle ordered him to quit the army to get cured; they were covered with Tetters, that were both inflamed and ulcerated. Many remedies had been made uſe of without ſucceſs. On his arrival at Montpellier, he called a conſultation of Meſſieurs Lazermes, Serrane, ſenior, and myſelf. The phyſicians were of opinion, that he ſhould make uſe of various internal remedies, and go to Bareges. But upon their leaving the room, I aſſured the patient, that if he would ſtay at Montpellier, I could be of no ſmall aſſiſtance to him. Upon hearing this, he reſolved to come to my houſe, where I gave him the internal remedies that he had been adviſed to take. I then applied my Pomatum, and the Vegeto-mineral Water. In three days there was ſo great a change for the better, that I deſired Mr. Serrane, ſenior, to come to my houſe to be witneſs of it. This gentleman expreſſed his ſurprize to me in very flattering terms. The patient, by perſevering in the uſe of the above remedies, was ſoon in a ſituation to return home, there to continue the internal ones. The complaint in his legs was removed; and the year after I had the honour of ſeeing him at Genoa in perfect health.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION XIV.

ABOUT two years ago, Mr. Lagarde, valet-de-chambre to the Chevalier de Saint-Prieſt, had a fall from his horſe, by which accident the fore-part of his ſhoulder and breaſt were bruiſed. Lavender-water, brandy, and at laſt a plaiſter was applied, which he wore for ſix weeks. On taking it off, the ſkin was found of a reddiſh colour: this redneſs continued to ſpread over the neighbouring parts, and at laſt became of the Tetter-kind, and was attended with diſagreeable itchings. On the patient coming to me, I gave him ſome Vegeto-mineral Water, with which he waſhed the parts affected twice a day. On the fifteenth he was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION XV.

ONE Richardot, a ſoldier in the Royal Regiment of Infantry, had been afflicted for ſome time with a Tetter on each leg, which entirely covered all the fore-part of it; it was ſo inconvenient to him, that he could ſcarcely walk. He had been for ſome time in the Royal Hoſpital at Baſancon, where he ſaid they had applied oils, which had helped to increaſe his diſorder. In this ſituation he was obliged to march with his regiment to Valence: on his arrival there he went to the Military Hoſpital. A decoction of elder-flowers in wine at firſt gave him ſome relief; but his complaint afterwards being increaſed, he was obliged to be conveyed to our Royal Hoſpital at Montpellier. He was blooded and purged, and ordered to bathe, and take decoctions of herbs. Theſe remedies were aſſiſted by the application of compreſſes dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, and wetted from time to time. In leſs than fifteen days the patient was cured.

OBSERVATION XVI.

THE 18th of July, 1750, Joſeph Benac, a ſoldier in the regiment of Breſſe, came to the Venereal Hoſpital to be cured of a ſcurfy Tetter, which infeſted his whole body: the patient looked like a leper. He made uſe of the Cerate of Saturn, whoſe baſis is the Vegeto-mineral Water, as may be ſeen in the Formulæ. On the ſixth day all the ſcurf came off; and by continuing the uſe of the above Cerate and Water, he was perfectly cured the ninth day of Auguſt following, on which day he left the hoſpital.

OBSERVATION XVII.

Communicated by Mr. BRUGUIERE, *Surgeon at Saumieres.*

THIS Surgeon informed me, that he had cured a Tetter of a long ſtanding, by the application of the pure Extract.

CHAP. VIII.

On the Itch.

THE Itch is an eruption of little cutaneous puſtules, which may be indiſcriminately ſpread over the whole body, except the face; but is more particularly remarkable on the wriſts, between the fingers, on the arms, hams, and thighs.

The

The Itch is generally divided into two kinds; one is called the dry or canine, the other the moiſt Itch; but theſe two may be ſubdivided into four other kinds, which deſerve the particular attention of a judicious practitioner. To follow this ſubdiviſion, indicated by Mr. Raimond, in his Treatiſe upon *Diſeaſes that are dangerous to cure*, we will conſider the Itch under four different points of view: as, *critical*, *ſpontaneous*, *ſymptomatic*, and *communicated*. The firſt is the termination of an acute or chronical diſeaſe, when the matter is depoſited on the ſurface of the body. The ſecond appears of itſelf, and is not preceded by any illneſs, but is produced by a thickneſs and acrimony of humours contracted by a groſs unhealthy diet, and a reſpiration of a moiſt and foul air; it principally attacks ſea-faring people. The third is an effect or ſymptom of another diſeaſe, as venereal complaints, jaundice, ſcurvy, &c. The fourth is acquired by touching and dwelling with thoſe who have the Itch.

I ſaid above, that the different kinds of Itch, of which I have given a ſhort account, may be moiſt or dry. The dry Itch is diſtinguiſhed by ſmall and almoſt imperceptible pimples, and a very troubleſome itching, that obliges the patients to ſcratch, whether they will or not. The moiſt, or the great Itch, is generally marked by more conſiderable puſtules, even often greater than are thoſe of the ſmall-pox: theſe puſtules are

commonly filled with matter, and cauſe leſs itching than is felt in the dry or canine Itch.

There is yet another ſpecies of the Itch, which I have often obſerved: this is a combination of the moiſt Itch and ulcerated and cruſted Tetters. It ſhews itſelf in blotches, as large as the palm of the hand, on the arms, legs, and ſometimes alſo on other parts of the body.

The ſeat of the Itch is commonly ſaid to be in the glands of the texture of the ſkin. Mr. Raimond is not at all of that opinion; he thinks that the ſeat of this diſorder is in the nipples, or nervous pyramides, that form the organ of touch. But neither does his ſyſtem appear ſufficiently clear, nor his opinion probable.

It will eaſily be perceived, that the prognoſtic of this diſeaſe muſt vary according to the different kinds we have juſt enumerated. The critical terminates a diſeaſe, when the morbid matter is entirely depoſited upon the ſkin, and then does not require any particular treatment. The third kind muſt be ranked among the diſeaſes of which it is a complication; and with regard to the two others, that is to ſay, the ſpontaneous Itch, and *that* contracted by contagion, we can aſſert, that they are not at all dangerous of themſelves, but that this may become very much ſo, if the matter is imprudently repelled: and this is confirmed by many obſervations collected by authors, and particularly by Mr.

Mr. Raimond. It is pretended that in ſome countries, as in Brittany, the Itch is endemical; and there we are aſſured, that a number of people retain, during their whole lives, the leaven of this diſorder, which ſhews itſelf in puſtules, that return and diſappear at different ſeaſons of the year.

We come now to the cure, which varies equally with the prognoſtic, according to the particular nature of the Itch. Of the four kinds taken notice of by Mr. Raimond, there is not one with which our remedy does not very well agree; ſeeing it invariably produces the ſame effect, in multiplying the itchy eruptions, and conſequently cleanſing the maſs of blood. However, we ſhall ſpeak more particularly of that Itch which is formed by the habit, and of that which is contracted by contact with thoſe infected with it, as theſe more frequently occur in practice.

Few diſeaſes have had more remedies preſcribed for them; but Turner's Treatiſe on Cutaneous Diſorders preſents us with a multiplicity of applications, which are not eaſily enumerated, and from which the moſt ſanguine practitioners promiſe a dubious ſucceſs. Authors of this claſs muſt have hoped to promote the intereſts of mankind. However, I ſhall make no apology for affirming, that the ſtile and method of theſe writers may poſſibly be as prejudicial to young practitioners, as they are diſagreeable and irkſome to their readers. The only two ſpecifics for

the Itch hitherto recommended, are ſulphur and mercury. But I think I may, without offending any one, with great truth declare, that I have often ſeen theſe medicines not only fail of ſucceſs, but produce the very worſt effects in patients attacked with the Itch. Mercury is known to be a heating and ſearching remedy, which ſhould never be applied but with the greateſt precaution, and therefore ſhould give place to a cooler and ſafer treatment. With regard to ſulphur, my own Obſervations have convinced me, that it is not liable to all the exceptions which lie againſt mercury. But not to inſiſt on the danger attending it, when not preceded by proper preparations, it muſt be allowed, that it is neither ſo agreeable nor convenient a medicine as one could wiſh. On the other hand, what we here recommend has every advantage that can entitle it to a preference to the other two: not only its effects are certain, but it is ſo inoffenſive, that no exception can poſſibly be taken to the uſe of it. To theſe conſiderations I muſt beg leave to add another, which is ſuggeſted by the nature of his Majeſty's ſervice. It is certain that the military hoſpitals will be maintained at a leſs expence, if my remedy be ſubſtituted in lieu of thoſe which have hitherto been mentioned for the cure of the Itch. For though ſulphur and lard, of which the ointment for the Itch is made, are not very expenſive ingredients to private families, yet the

the great conſumption of them in the army is an object which merits the attention of the Miniſtry; eſpecially if it is conſidered, that the linen of the ſoldiers does not ſuffer ſo much by the uſe of our medicine, which will be no inconſiderable ſaving.

Another advantage that would reſult from the medicine which we propoſe, is, that the eyes would not ſuffer, as they frequently do, from the forgetfulneſs of the patients, who are too apt to rub them with hands that have been beſmeared with ſulphur. What I have here ſaid of the effects of my remedy is not exaggerated, ſeeing I can alledge in its favour more than 2500 Caſes, beſides the advantageous atteſtation that has been given me by Meſſieurs Imbert and Fournier. This alone would be a ſufficient recommendation of it, if ignorance, ſordid envy, vile intereſt, and a thouſand other contemptible motives, did not almoſt always raiſe a clamour againſt the man, who preſumes to render himſelf uſeful to his fellow-creatures by a new diſcovery, from a ſet of people, who never having done any thing to deſerve the attention of the Public, ſeek to emerge from their obſcurity by railing at the talents of others. To prevent the malicious imputations of theſe people, the number of whom is unfortunately too great, I ſhall lay before the reader ſuch pieces, as, in the eyes of every man of ſenſe, muſt fully juſtify the praiſes I have beſtowed upon my remedy, leſs from a motive

motive of vanity, of which I am not at all ſuſceptible, than from a view of the public utility, and his Majeſty's ſervice, which are the objects that have always taken up my attention.

The Royal Marine regiment has furniſhed us with a great number of people in the Itch, in the Royal Hoſpital. Mr. Guillerme, ſurgeon-major of that regiment, who preſcribed my remedy, was extremely ſurpriſed at the effects he ſaw produced, and in conſequence of them gave us the following certificate.

I THE underwritten Surgeon-major of the Royal Regiment of Marines, certify, That ſince Mr. Goulard has made the uſeful diſcovery of the virtue of the Extract of Saturn for the Itch, I have examined and exactly followed in this hoſpital the method he uſed in the treatment of near two hundred ſoldiers, who had the Itch, belonging to the ſaid regiment. By this excellent remedy all were radically cured, with much greater facility, and in a ſhorter time, than ſuch as followed other methods, eſpecially ſince allum and ſalt have been admitted into the compoſition. Although the patients have been diſmiſſed from the hoſpital for above theſe ſix months, the Itch has not appeared again on any of them; and all without exception have been free from thoſe accidents, which but too frequently follow the common method of cure, ſuch as impoſthumes, and the moſt alarming internal complaints, &c. Many able phyſicians of the Royal Hoſpitals have made the ſame obſervation. Now this proof, joined to the ſingular effect of this remedy, in promoting

noting at firſt the itchy eruptions, demonſtrates that it cannot, with any colour of reaſon, be ranked among the repellers.

Signed, GUILLERME.

The different regiments of militia ſcattered over this province have furniſhed us with a number of patients troubled with the Itch, for theſe two or three years paſt; they have all been cured with equal ſpeed and ſafety.

Many ſurgeons in different countries, have made uſe of the ſame remedy, with the like ſucceſs; nor can we entertain the leaſt doubt of their care and abilities in the preparation or the application of it.

Mr. Soulier, ſurgeon-major of the regiment of Bigorre, wrote to me from Rochelle, on the 26th of June, that he made great uſe of my Vegeto-mineral Water in the treatment of various external diſorders, and particularly for the ſoldiers of his regiment troubled with the Itch, who are all cured without any bad conſequences attending the application.

Mr. Taignon, ſurgeon-major of the regiment of Soiſſonis, wrote to me from Aigues-Mortes, the 6th of Auguſt laſt, to the following purport:

" ACCORDING to the receipt which you gave
" me for the Itch, I have made uſe of the Vegeto-
" mineral Water upon fifty patients, troubled with
" that diſorder, of the battalion of Limoges, among
" whom

" whom there was every ſpecies of the above com-
" plaint. I can aſſure you that, including the time
" they were under preparation, ſuch as were the
" longeſt in the courſe of the medicine did not ex-
" ceed ſixteen days, without the leaſt accident hap-
" pening to any one of them. But what appeared to
" be remarkable, is, that the eruptions were in-
" creaſed during the firſt days, which ought to give
" your remedy the preference to all others. I have
" alſo made uſe of the ſame medicine with great
" ſucceſs in the treatment of the phymoſis and
" paraphymoſis, for the cleanſing of ulcers, and
" in every ſpecies of inflammation. Surgery is
" indebted to you, Sir, for a remedy, the effects
" of which ſeem to have no bounds. For my
" own part, I am very ſenſible of my obligations
" to you, and beg leave to aſſure you of the ſin-
" cerity and attachment with which I am, &c.

Signed, TAIGNON."

In 1747, the Marquis de Paulmy, Miniſter at War, ſent my receipts for the Itch to the different hoſpitals in Flanders, to Dunkirk, Bethune, Arras, Douai, Gravelines, Lille, &c.

It appears, that at Dunkirk, of ſixteen treated after my method, in the Itch, all were cured from fifteen to twenty days, including the preparations of bleeding and purging, as is atteſted by Mr. Ybuankouc, M. D.

From the account ſent from Lille to the Miniſter, dated the firſt of March, 1757, by Mr. Plaintegu, ſurgeon-major, and examined by

by the Chevalier de Boncourt, Commiſſary at War, it appears that none of the patients were cured by my method of treatment under twenty, twenty-five, and thirty days. In ſhort, Mr. Plaintegu does not condemn it, and finds no other inconvenience from it than retarding the cure for ſome days, and acknowledges that it is leſs diſagreeable than the ordinary method: "Beſides, ſays he, the linen of the ſoldiers was perhaps leſs ſtained."

By the liſt ſent from the military hoſpital at Douai to the Miniſter, the 27th of March, 1757, by Mr. Lanoy, phyſician to the above hoſpital, it appears, that a ſoldier was rubbed with the Vegeto-mineral Water ſeventeen times, and cured.

Another ſix times, and cured.
Another five times, and cured.
Another ſeven times, and cured.
Another eleven times, and cured.
Another ſeven times, and cured.
Another four times, and cured.
Another four times, and cured.
Another four times, and cured.
Another four times, and cured.
Another ten times, and cured.
Another thirteen times, and cured.
Another nine times, and cured.
Another four times, and afterward blooded again, and again purged and rubbed.

It may be obſerved from the annexed accounts, ſays Mr. Lanoy, that ſome patients have been cured in a very ſhort time, others more ſlowly, and ſome required bleeding and purging again. That depends, according to the remark of that judicious phyſician, upon the kind and duration of the Itch: For ſuch as had lately contracted it, were cured in a few days; but it proved more obſtinate in ſuch as had been troubled with it for ſome months. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe patients who laboured under ſome other diſeaſe, together with the Itch, as continual or intermittent fevers: the cure of theſe was not ſo ſpeedy, and it was neceſſary to prepare them by the remedies commonly preſcribed for purifying the blood; ſuch as decoctions of the roots of bardana, china root, æthiops mineral, and ſuch like.

The obſervations which were made by order of the Miniſter in the hoſpitals of Arras and Bethune, deſerve to be placed here at full length. We will begin with thoſe ſent to Court from the firſt of thoſe hoſpitals by Mr. Durand, who attends them; and we will afterwards give thoſe that were communicated by Mr. Darquies, ſurgeon-major to the regiment of Bethune, the 4th of March, 1757.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION *of the Phyſician of the Hoſpital of Arras.*

THE uſe which has been made in the Military Hoſpital of Arras, of a remedy ſent down by the Court under the name of the Extract of Saturn, for the cure of the Itch; has had all the good effects that could be expected from it; if we except only a certain number of ſoldiers, on whom it took no effect; from which there was reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome other diſeaſe might have been joined to the Itch. Nor was this a mere conjecture; for by the uſe of baths, and frictions on the wriſts and hams with mercurial ointment and æthiops mineral, a ptiſan of the root of bardana and lapathum, they were entirely cured.

The preſent account given by me, phyſician to the ſaid hoſpital. Arras, the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1757.

DURAND.

OBSERVATION *of the Surgeon-Major of the Hoſpital at Bethune.*

THE well-known effects of the Extract of Saturn perfectly anſwer the author's intention; always ſuppoſing the uſe of it to be preceded by bleeding and phyſic; as theſe are neceſſary preparations for diſpoſing the blood to be benefitted by this remedy. I have obſerved, that of forty patients with the Itch, who were treated with this medicine, ſome were cured the 6th, the 8th, and the 10th day; none exceeded the 16th. I have farther obſerved, that they were all cured by a copious perſpiration; and upon that account I preferred the adminiſtering it at night, when the patient went to bed. For it is well known, that the two kinds of Itch, both the moiſt and the dry, are ſeated in the glands of the texture of the ſkin, and that nothing can more conduce to its cure than a copious perſpiration, which is always promoted by the warmth of the bed.

The

The Extract of Saturn is an active, ſearching medicine; whoſe fine, penetrating particles divide the itchy concretions, and cauſe them to tranſpire through the pores of the ſkin, by means of a copious ſweat, which is brought on after every friction.

It is finally our opinion, that this much-approved remedy ſeems the moſt efficacious, and the only one hitherto diſcovered, that ought to be made uſe of. Such is the reſult of the Obſervations made upon the effects of that remedy in the Military Hoſpital at Bethune. Bethune, the 4th of March, 1757. Signed, DARQUIES, ſurgeon-major to the Hoſpital.

OBSERVATIONS *of Mr.* DORLIMONT, *Surgeon-Major of the Royal Hoſpital at Gravelines, tranſmitted to the Court the 1ſt of April*, 1757.

UPON the Court having done me the honour to ſend me a letter from Mr. Goulard, ſurgeon-major of the Royal Hoſpital at Montpellier, in which the author makes public the compoſition of his Bougies, whoſe baſis is the Extract of Saturn, I carefully followed his directions with great ſucceſs.

I was already acquainted with the virtues of the Vegeto-mineral Water, by having made uſe of it to great advantage in the cure of ulcers in the legs, which prove very obſtinate in this part of the world. The following is the compoſition I have made uſe of for theſe ſeventeen years paſt; during which time I have had the honour of being ſurgeon-major of this place.

Take four quarts of forge-water, two quarts of good vinegar, and two pounds of litharge of gold: boil the whole together down to five quarts. Then let it ſettle, and pour the liquor into bottles well corked for uſe. When I have a mind to uſe

uſe this liquor, which may be called Saturnine-Martial Water, I begin by warming it, and then dip the compreſſes and pledgets into it, which I apply to the ulcers as warm as poſſible.

In regard to the Itch, upon Mr. De Chateauvillars's communicating to me the contents of a letter from Mr. De Caumartin, on the new method of curing this diſeaſe, I followed the directions, and above thirty ſoldiers of the battalion of Saint Lo, and as many more of Fiſher's, have been entirely cured.

But, to make a further experiment, I waſhed the lard with the Saturnine-martial Water, and then anointed the patients with it; by which means they were more eaſily cured. Perhaps the ferrugineous parts, mixed with thoſe of the Lead, are better adapted for removing more ſpeedily obſtructions in the cutaneous glands.

Gravelins, April the 1ſt, 1754.

DORLIMONT, Surgeon-Major of the Hoſpital.

REMARKS.

IT appears from the cures performed in the above hoſpitals and thoſe in the military one at Montpellier, wherein more than 2000 ſoldiers have made uſe of the Extract of Saturn, that this medicine ought to be conſidered as the true ſpecific for the treatment of the Itch. In our firſt experiments, we mixed it up with lard: but we are ſince convinced by a multitude of facts, that a mixture of the Extract of Saturn with common water, and a little brandy, is ſufficient to cure the Itch. Nevertheleſs, to haſten

the ſcaling off the itchy eruptions, a little ſea-ſalt, and allum in powder, may be added to the Vegeto-mineral Water, as we ſhall direct in the Formulæ.

This method may be looked upon as the moſt perfect for the cure of the Itch, and the moſt likely to anſwer the intentions of the Miniſtry: for in caſe it is followed, it will not be neceſſary to ſend the ſoldiers to the hoſpitals, which will be a conſiderable ſaving to the King; ſeeing it will be ſufficient to rub the patients with the Vegeto-mineral Water at home.

Our remedy has this advantage in particular over others, that the fine particles, of which it is compoſed, are more eaſily introduced into the ſource of the itchy leaven; and conſequently we ſee the eruptions encreaſe from the firſt day it is uſed, to the fourth or fifth day, after which they dry away. Mr Imbert, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Medicine, and Inſpector of the Hoſpitals, appears to be convinced, by the multiplication of the itchy eruptions, that this remedy is poſſeſſed of a quality directly oppoſite to repulſion, which has been injuriouſly attributed to it. When the Itch is entirely manifeſted upon the ſkin, this medicine acts by perſpiration, which is particularly heightened in the night: a new proof of the virtue which Mr. Imbert acknowledged it to have; and the effect of which, far from repelling, opens, ſearches, and at-

tenuates the itchy leaven; encreaſes and brings out the eruptions; ſometimes favours a gentle, and ſometimes a copious tranſpiration; but always acts with a force proper for diſſipating the itchy matter. More than 2000 itchy patients having been cured by the effects of this application, without the leaſt inconvenience reſulting from it, prove that thoſe who met with accidents in the treatment of ſome others, were miſtaken in ſome eſſential point of the preſcription which I have given. This is the opinion we ought to entertain of the method employed by the anonymous author of the laſt Obſervations tranſmitted to me by Mr. Chenevieres, by order of the Marquis de Paulmy.

I will reſt the proofs of the mild action of this remedy, and its diſperſing, penetrating, and anodine quality, upon the Obſervations which have been made in the hoſpitals of Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Bethune, Douai, and Gravelines; and on the perfect and radical cure of all the itchy patients on whom it was tried. The phyſicians and ſurgeons who attended them give it great commendations. In one of theſe hoſpitals alone, it is ſaid to have retarded the cure; but not one of the Obſervators upon the occaſion has remarked, that this remedy was ſubject to the inconveniencies with which the author of the laſt Obſervations charges it. It is really ſurpriſing, that in the treatment of ſeven itchy

patients of which he has given an account, it ſhould have been attended with ſo many revolutions, ſo many abſceſſes and cholics, and ſo many other accidents, which certainly have nothing in common with the effects of our medicine. We muſt do it this juſtice, when we are ſupported by thouſands of facts againſt its repelling quality. By what law of cauſes and effects ſhould this remedy prove ſo ſucceſsful in the cure of ſo great a number of itchy patients as I have attended ſince the month of November, 1756, and in the hoſpitals of Flanders, and be ſo unfavourable in the ſeven caſes which the author of the laſt Obſervations mentions? We beg that the Miniſter will be ſo good as to attend a little to this laſt Obſervation. The conſequences drawn by the ſame Obſervator are apparently well grounded, though entirely falſe in effect. He looks upon the Extract of Saturn to be a dangerous medicine, and attributes to it all the violent accidents which attended ſome of his patients. I can only add, in oppoſition to the long detail he has given of them, a liſt of effectual and ſpeedy cures, compleated without the leaſt inconvenience, both in our hoſpital under the eyes of Mr. Imbert, our Inſpector, whoſe atteſtation ought to be deciſive, and in others where it was uſed for the Itch. The repelling quality which the above-mentioned author attributes to our remedy, is incompatible with its known effects. The hiſtory

of

of its ſucceſs would fill many volumes; and I can ſay with great truth and ſatisfaction, that it has been the means of removing the prejudices of many celebrated phyſicians and ſurgeons in this Univerſity, who were formerly inclined to rank the Extract of Saturn among repelling medicines. In a word, it is the great external remedy uſed in this city, ſo celebrated for the art of healing, as well as in others, for the cure of external or chirurgical diſeaſes, in which repellers muſt be greatly hurtful; whereas ours daily produces ſuch effects as ſurprize the maſters of the art, who are not to be impoſed upon, and were not convinced before they ſaw a thouſand proofs of its efficacy.

The ſame author in his Obſervations, to decry the Extract of Saturn, has drawn an argument from the accidents that happen to the workmen in lead-mines: but though he agrees with the reſt of mankind, in recommending mercury as a ſpecific in the venereal diſeaſe, he takes no notice of the fatal accidents to which the unhappy victims condemned to labour in the quickſilver mines are daily expoſed. It is nevertheleſs certain, however good their conſtitutions may be, that they never exceed four years, without being ſeized with tremblings and contractions of the nerves, involuntary ſpaſms of the muſcles, habitual and often mortal palſies. However, from theſe mines, whoſe effects are ſo pernicious to ſuch as work in them, is drawn

the ſpecific for the venereal diſeaſe. Now is it not evident, that the accidents which befall the workmen employed in the lead and quickſilver mines, are leſs the effects of theſe minerals than of the arſenical and heterogeneous particles that are mixed with them?

Whoever would be convinced of the exiſtence of thoſe heterogeneous ſubſtances, need only take mercury, as it comes out of the mine, and then pound it with a wooden peſtle in a marble mortar full of water; and it will be found, that a brown powder will be ſeparated, and fall to the bottom of the mortar, which will come away with the water, when poured off.

Mercury, thus prepared, produces effects known to all the world, by curing the moſt obſtinate venereal diſeaſes, without any inconveniencies ever reſulting from it, when adminiſtered by able hands. I do not exaggerate, when I aſſert, that I never loſt one patient, among the many thouſands that I have attended in the Royal Hoſpital and at home, by the bad effects of mercury; which was undobtedly owing to the attention I gave to the due preparation of it.

Now, do not the ſalutary effects produced by mercury, nicely ſeparated from all heterogeneous matter, authoriſe us to ſay, that the ſame reſources may be found in the Preparations of Lead for other complaints, if the like care is taken to have it well purified before

before it is made uſe of? Such a preparation is that which follows from an ebullition of litharge with vinegar, of which the Extract of Saturn is the reſult, employed under the different forms we give it; and which performs cures every day, which the moſt eminent of the profeſſion cannot behold without aſtoniſhment.

It muſt be obſerved, as an eſſential circumſtance, that the ſtrongeſt vinegar is the moſt proper to diſſolve the litharge; on which account we ſhall particularly recommend that of Rouſſillon and Languedoc.

It is not leſs important to remark, that the boiling of the litharge with the vinegar ought to be continued an hour and a half, as I have mentioned in my letter to Mr. De La Martiniere, dated in the year 1752; and likewiſe in a Memoir read the ſame year to the Royal Society at Montpellier. An ounce of the Extract of Saturn and as much brandy ſhould be put to a quart of common water, which ought to be uſed, generally ſpeaking, two or three times a day, in the appearance of the Itch, during the four or five firſt days: But when the eruption ſeems to be compleat, and tends toward a turn by drying away, to every quart of water, compoſed as above directed, ſhould be added an ounce of ſea-ſalt, and an ounce of allum in powder; which is to be uſed as above. It may not be improper to obſerve, that this addition is not

abſolutely neceſſary for the cure of the Itch, and that it only ſerves to accelerate it.

We ſhould add, that the action of our remedy ought to be aſſiſted by a certain degree of heat, as was obſerved by the ſurgeon-major of the hoſpital of Bethune: and as I myſelf had formerly remarked to Mr. Imbert, Inſpector of the Hoſpitals, and other phyſicians and ſurgeons, who did me the honour to follow me in my viſits. This will not appear ſurpriſing, if it be conſidered that the principal effect of our remedy conſiſts in bringing out the itchy matter through the pores of the ſkin; ſo that its action ought naturally to be favoured by heat, to procure an abundant tranſpiration.

However, I have not pretended to aſſert that my medicine would cure the Itch when combined with the venereal diſeaſe, king's-evil, or ſcurvy, as the author of the laſt Obſervations ſeems to inſinuate.

Nobody is ignorant, that theſe diſeaſes require a particular method, and appropriated medicines. There is room to judge that this author is no practitioner, and that he has been betrayed by weak authorities into an eſteem of the remedies he propoſes. Can he in effect blame the Extract of Saturn, becauſe he believed it to be a repeller, while he recommends an ointment made of allum mixed with hog's-lard? But no body has the leaſt doubt of allum being an aſtringent and repeller,

peller, though perhaps they have doubted of the method by which the Extract of Saturn has operated. Would any one now, with the author of theſe Obſervations, propoſe the ointment of Citrinum for the treatment of the Itch? There is nothing, in effect, more dangerous than the ſolution of mercury in aqua fortis, although it be mixed with lard, and uſed only in external applications. The ſame muſt be ſaid of the precipitate of mercury, of which every one knows the effects.

We hope that the author of the Obſervations will change his ſentiments upon the effects of the Extract of Saturn, when he has examined without prejudice all that I have ſaid to ſubdue this error, in the courſe of this work.

Laſtly, it is with the Extract of Saturn as with mercury, and all other excellent remedies; it muſt be uſed with judgment, to render it ſerviceable: and I willingly acknowledge, that a miſapplication of it may be attended with danger. But I beg at the ſame time, that I may be permitted to have recourſe to the authority of the Miniſter, to make the efficacy of our remedy appear in all the caſes for which I recommended it.

The difference in the time of curing the Itch depends upon its quality, duration, the number of puſtules, the ſtate of the blood, complications, and, laſtly, the ſtate of the weather.

In general, the military and puſtulous Itch are cured in a very ſhort time.

The Itch in the beginning, where the eruptions are not as yet entirely manifeſted, requires ſome days more for a cure.

The ſcaly Itch takes a little more time in the cure, becauſe it is not ſufficient to deſtroy the cauſe. But we muſt alſo attend, after the fall of the ſcales, to the reſtoration of the epidermis.

The Itch that is at the ſame time ſcaly and like a Tetter, requires ſtill more days; becauſe we have not only the leaven of the Itch to ſubdue, but alſo that of the Tetter.

If the venereal diſeaſe, ſcurvy, or the like complaint, be complicated with the Itch, this complication muſt be attended to, and muſt direct us in the method of cure.

When the blood of thoſe in the Itch is extremely heated, fizy, and acrimonious, we muſt be very liberal in the uſe of ſweeteners, coolers, diluters, and domeſtic baths.

Experience has convinced us, that the cold weather is not at all favourable to the treatment of the Itch, becauſe it ſhuts up the pores of the ſkin, and retards conſequently the tranſpiration of the itchy leaven, when it is attenuated in the military glands by the action of our metallic remedy.

Although it may appear that patients in the Itch were cured at Lille, in Flanders, ſooner by the common method than by the Extract of Saturn; yet to decide equitably of their reſpective merits, it would be neceſſary to make uſe of both methods at the ſame time;

time; for the ſucceſs of the common method, when employed in warm weather, will not aſcertain its ſuperior excellence, when compared with our's. For it is certain, as I have already remarked, that the ſeaſon of the year retards or favours the cure of the Itch, in whatever manner it is treated; and we may venture to ſay, that the experiments made with our medicine were neither aſſiſted by a favourable ſeaſon or climate; for as the country was northerly, the cold muſt have been more conſiderable, and conſequently retard the cure, unleſs the rooms of the patients were carefully warmed. Without doubt, all theſe circumſtances were more favourable in the other hoſpitals, where the cure was effected in leſs time.

Whatever remedies are made uſe of for the cure of the Itch, the ſame variations will occur, with this difference, that by the uſe of our remedy the cure is ſooner compleated (ſuppoſing every other circumſtance parallel); except when repellers are made uſe of, which, by driving back the itchy leaven, cauſe the eruptions to diſappear, and lay a foundation for fatal conſequences: ſuch, for example, as muſt be the effect of allum water, when made uſe of in the beginning of the diſeaſe.

CHAP. IX.

On Ruptures.

OF all the branches of the art, there is perhaps not one that has been carried to that degree of perfection as the treatment of Ruptures, and that ſo evidently demonſtrates the ſuperior excellence of modern ſurgery over that of the antients. I ſhall not enter into a detail of the different kinds of Ruptures, nor of their various cures. Such as are deſirous to perfect themſelves in the knowledge of this important branch of the profeſſion, may conſult the different authors who have publiſhed very elaborate treatiſes on this ſubject; but particularly the excellent work of Mr. Arnaud, and the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery. I ſhall confine myſelf in this place to ſome ſhort remarks upon external applications, the nature of the ſtrangled inteſtines, and the operation of reducing the inteſtine.

Belloſte is, I believe, the firſt who made it appear, that emollients were hurtful in Ruptures with ſtrangulation. He had, however, made uſe of them for thirty years, and afterwards baniſhed both them and oily applications, which he looked upon, with reaſon, as pernicious remedies. I am of opinion, how-

ever, that the Vegeto-mineral Liquor, or oxycrate, is preferable to ice and ſnow, which are recommended by Belloſte.

With regard to ſtrangulations, I am perſuaded that when they begin there is no inflammation, and that there only then exiſts an inflation of that part of the gut which is engaged in the ring. This inflation of the gut is occaſioned by a rarefaction of the ſubſtances confined in this portion of the inteſtine; and which is the cauſe that the gut cannot be puſhed back through the opening of the ring, which now is become too ſmall. This cannot remain long in this ſituation, before the veſſels of the ſtrangled inteſtine ſwell, and thence follows an inflammation. I am not however of opinion, though it is generally ſuppoſed, that the ring, which is thought to be inflamed, contributes of itſelf to the ſtrangulation. I rather look upon it, in this caſe, as a cord upon the ſtretch, that is not ſuſceptible of relaxation, whatever applications are employed to procure it.

By what I have ſaid, it is eaſy to perceive, that we ought eſſentially to attend to a diminution of the ſize of the inteſtine; ſeeing it is to the increaſed volume of it we are to attribute the impoſſibility of returning it into the abdomen. Now the remedies I have recommended above, I mean the Extract of Saturn in Water, or oxycrate, are the moſt proper to anſwer this indication; and the ſhorteſt reflection is ſufficient to ſhew, that emollient,

emollient, by relaxing the coats of the inteſtine, cannot but render it more ſuſceptible of extenſion, and conſequently favour the ſtrangulation.

The taxis, or the operation by which we reduce the inteſtine, is more difficult than is imagined; and I have ſeldom ſeen a ſurgeon acquit himſelf with ſucceſs, eſpecially when it is attended with ſtrangulation.

I ſhall now lay before the reader the manner in which I have been accuſtomed to proceed in the reduction of the part.

After having placed the patient in a proper ſituation I put one hand under the thigh of the affected ſide, and apply the other upon the tumour. Theſe two hands act in conjunction by gentle and eaſy movements. The air returns at firſt but in a little quantity, and the ſwelling decreaſes but inſenſibly; however, we muſt not be too haſty in the operation, as we ſhould only put the patient to violent pain, without effecting a reduction of the parts. But as the operation, performed in the manner I have directed, laſts a conſiderable time, and very much fatigues the ſurgeon, I am relieved occaſionally by an aſſiſtant, to whom I recommend ſimply to ſupport the parts in the ſame ſtate in which I left them. When I have recovered myſelf from the fatigue, I return again to my work, and go on in this method till I have made the inteſtine recede. I can venture to ſay, that by proceeding thus with circumſpection, I have

have often ſucceeded, without giving the patient pain, in caſes where many others had failed. I reflect with pleaſure, that I once gave relief to a Profeſſor of Phyſic in this city, at a time when every one thought his life in danger.

The following Obſervations will help to ſupport what I have advanced upon the ſubject.

OBSERVATION I.

I WAS ſent for to Nimes, in the month of July 1750, to ſee Mr. Teitie, Lord of Marguerite, aged eighty-four, who for three days paſt had a Rupture with ſtrangulation. The phyſicians and ſurgeons had employed the emollient cataplaſms generally made uſe of on the occaſion. My firſt care was to attempt the reduction of the inteſtine; but not ſucceeding in my attempt, I replaced the former cataplaſm, and we conſulted on the moſt adviſeable methods to be taken, to reſcue the patient from the imminent danger he was expoſed to. The gentlemen my aſſociates conſented to an application of vinegar and water, for want of the Extract of Saturn: one part of vinegar was mixed to three parts of water. I cauſed compreſſes, dipped in this mixture, to be applied to the tumour; theſe were carefully moiſtened every half hour, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon to ſix in the afternoon; at which time the gentlemen of the conſultation returned. On removing the dreſſing, we found the tumour diminiſhed one half. I made a ſecond effort to reduce the parts, in which I ſucceeded. The patient cried out, I AM CURED; and he actually was ſo.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION II.

Communicated by Mr. VIVEZ, *Maſter-Surgeon of this Ville-Franche.*

ON the 24th of April, 1758, I was ſent for to a man who had an inguinal Rupture, with ſtrangulation, which I perceived to be only an enterocelle. After having tried to reduce the part without ſucceſs, by the application of the common remedies, ſuch as emollient cataplaſms and fomentations, I had at laſt recourſe to the Vegeto-mineral Water. The effect of it was ſuch, that in ſix hours time the hernia receded of itſelf, and the patient was perfectly cured.

OBSERVATION III.

By the ſame.

I WAS ſent for the 15th of July, 1759, to a man who had a hernia, with ſtrangulation, joined to a cirſocelle. Emollient cataplaſms and fomentations, domeſtic baths, and other like remedies generally preſcribed, had no effect. But by a continued application of the Vegeto-mineral Water for eight or ten hours, the parts retreated, and the patient found great relief from the cirſocelle for a long time after.

OBSERVATION IV.

Communicated by Mr. SIMON, *Surgeon to St. Elias's Hoſpital at Montpellier.*

ON the 16th of Auguſt, 1755, one Saint Aignan, ſerjeant in the Royal Regiment of Rouſſillon, came to St. Elias's Hoſpital, having a hernia, with ſtrangulation on the right ſide, a conſiderable tenſion

ſion of the lower belly, with a vomiting of chylous matter, which had continued for three days. He was frequently blooded, and cataplaſms made with the pulp of emollient plants were applied with ſo little ſucceſs, that the patient loſt his ſtrength, and his ſituation became more and more alarming. A conſultation being called upon the occaſion, the operation was reſolved upon. I deſired they would give me leave, before they proceeded farther, to try an application of ice on the parts affected; which was conſented to. The ice remained ten hours on the hernial tumour, at the expiration of which the parts were found to have receded of themſelves: I ſupported them by a bandage, and the patient was perfectly cured.

This Obſervation confirms what I advanced of the ſtrangulation, in the beginning of this Chapter. For it is certain, that the application of the ice could never have effected a diſſipation of the tumour, without conſiderably diminiſhing the volume of the parts, and thereby leſſening the proportion betwixt them and the opening of the ring, through which they had found a paſſage. However, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs attending the application of the ice on this occaſion, and the Obſervations of other authors, I cannot help thinking ſuch a remedy ſometimes dangerous, and therefore ſhould prefer the Vegeto-mineral Water; or, in want of that, a mixture of vinegar and water.

OBSERVATION *on the Reduction of a Bubonocelle, with Strangulation, after four days and a half.*

ON the 20th of October, 1759, I was ſent for to a blackſmith in my neighbourhood, who had had a hernia, with ſtrangulation, for four days and a half, occaſioned by a violent exertion at his trade. He ſaid nothing of it to his family. The inteſtine was forced out, notwithſtanding a bandage which he wore. He thought he could reduce it himſelf, as he had frequently done; but a nauſea and cholic obliged him to ſend for me. I reprimanded him for not doing it ſooner. I undertook the reduction, by the method above deſcribed; and I was the more pleaſed, after a great deal of fatigue, to find, that not only the hernia was reduced, but likewiſe that my opinion of reducing hernias by degrees was confirmed by this difficult operation.

OBSERVATION *communicated.*

MR. VIVAREZ, maſter-ſurgeon of St. Hippolitus's Hoſpital, made uſe of the Vegeto-mineral Water for the reduction of an hernia, with ſtrangulation, which had baffled for many days together the application of emollients. It was a crural hernia, and the woman who had it was fourſcore and ſeven years of age. This ſurgeon aſſerts, that he never ſaw ſuch immediate effects from any remedy as he did from ours, which made the hernia recede almoſt immediately.

CHAP. X.

On the Piles.

IT is well known that the Piles are ſwellings of the veins, which ſurround the anus. This diſeaſe is produced by a viſcidity of the blood and lymph, an obſtruction in ſome of the inteſtines of the lower belly, or an irritation therein, occaſioned by the excrements being very hard, and of an acrimonious diſpoſition.

This hardneſs is ſo conſiderable in ſome ſubjects, that the fœces may be conſidered, in the efforts that are made to go to ſtool, as a ſolid wedge, which is ſtrongly puſhed downwards by the combined action of the midriff and muſcles which ſurround the abdomen, and which acts with violence upon the ſides of the rectum, and forces into the hæmorrhoidal veſſels a ſuper-abundance of blood, which inſenſibly extends them very conſiderably. The Piles either appear externally, or are confined within; which difference has occaſioned their being called external or internal. I have ſeen the laſt of an enormous ſize, and put the patient to as great pain as a woman ſuffers in labour, and that as often as he went to ſtool.

DURING

DURING my ſtay at Genoa, I was ſent for to Padré Cuneo, a religious perſon, and Divine to the Archbiſhop of that city. He had the internal Piles, which he was obliged to puſh out every time he went to ſtool; and it is difficult to expreſs what he ſuffered, both when they came out and receded. He could never be prevailed upon to ſubmit to the operation; however, upon my repreſenting to him the neceſſity of it, he ſubmitted to it, and it was performed after the ordinary preparations in the following manner.

The Piles being forced outwards, I ſeized the packet, which was very large, with my hand, and cut off above half of them. The reaſon why I did not cut them all off, was to obviate the following inconveniencies: it appears from experience, that when the whole packet is cut off by a circular ſtroke, the ſcar being contracted, and difficult to ſubdue, ſtops up the paſſage through which the excrements paſs, as I have often had opportunities to obſerve. Beſides, one need not be uneaſy on account of the remaining part of the Piles, as by the flux of blood they die away; and this favours the dreſſing, as it does the placing a roll made of many pieces of lint faſtened together above the parts that were cut. The operation finiſhed, the patient was dreſſed according to art: two hours after, he had ſo great an inclination to go to ſtool, that the dreſſings were obliged to be taken off, and ſo violent an hæmorrhage ſucceeded, that great danger might have enſued, had they not ſent for me immediately to ſtop it. It was methodically dreſſed, and the patient was in a fair way of recovery at my departure from Genoa, in October, 1748.

I ſhall

I ſhall not here relate any more Obſervations upon the Piles, becauſe there is no practitioner who has not ſeen many caſes of this kind, and is not convinced that the Piles are ſuſceptible of prodigious magnitude, when precautions are not taken to hinder it. To anſwer this purpoſe, the uſe of ſweeteners, and a proper regimen, is neceſſary; as are likewiſe gliſters, to prevent the irritations occaſioned by the hardneſs of the fœces, as often as it is neceſſary to go to ſtool.

When the gliſter is come away, I waſh the Piles with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and then apply to them the Cerate, made with wax, oil, and the above water. If the Piles are external, I waſh them many times a day with the water, and then apply the Cerate. This method of treating the Piles has ſucceeded ſo well with me, that if I had collected all the caſes wherein it had anſwered my expectation, the detail would be aſſuredly very long.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Extracts of Letters and Certificates.

WE cannot take too many precautions to aſcertain the effects of new-diſcovered remedies adopted by practitioners; and though the efficacy of that which I now preſent to the Public is aſcertained by many thouſand experiments, yet I thought proper to ſubjoin the concurring teſtimony of many of the profeſſion, who have made uſe of it; upon which account I have placed the extracts of different letters I have received upon the ſubject, in a Chapter by themſelves.

Extract of a Letter wrote to me by Mr. GUERIN, *Member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, concerning the Extract of Saturn.*

I AM extremely impatient to ſee your own Obſervations on the effects of your remedy: I am convinced, as well as yourſelf, that it is an admirable one; I myſelf have made uſe of it hitherto with ſucceſs.

Extract of another Letter from the ſame.

AS to the Extract of Saturn, I can aſſure you I have made uſe of it with great ſucceſs, and that I continue to do ſo, in all kinds of caſes. I have relieved

lieved at two different times two patients in the gout, with this remedy; and there is ſeldom a caſe I have not uſed it in, either as a lotion, cerate, or mixed up with different digeſtives; when uſed in the form laſt mentioned, I have obſerved that the moſt ſenſible wounds have become leſs ſo.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. VATRE, *Maſter-Surgeon at Paris, and Surgeon-Major to the Regiment of Normandy.*

I AM not in the leaſt ſurprized, Sir, in following ſtep by ſtep the method which you have deſcribed in your printed letter to Mr. De La Martiniere, concerning the treatment of diſorders of the urethra, at the effects I myſelf ſaw.

Mr. Daran has made a myſtery of it. But you, who have an equal love for the art of ſurgery and the practitioner, have removed every difficulty, which before appeared inſurmountable, in the treatment of this diſorder. I am, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. DE LA FERMIERE, *Surgeon-Major of the Regiment of Navarre.*

MY CONFRERES and ſelf often talk of you: they are all partiſans and admirers of ——. They make great uſe of your remedies with great ſucceſs, as I do myſelf, and have allayed the effects attending ſome operations I lately performed at Straſbourgh; and performed cures upon my patients with pomatums and liniments with which your Extract was mixed. I think you by no means ſtand in need of any evidence to prove the good effects of your remedies: you are yourſelf the beſt certificate. I am, &c.

Another

Another Letter from the ſame.

ASK me no longer for any farther proofs of the excellency of your remedy; it is beyond all doubt: you may have as many certificates as you pleaſe, concerning its miraculous effects. It is the true chirurgical panacea. There is no regiment without it, and in which it is not uſed with great ſucceſs, for the diſperſing of ſwellings and inflammations, even ſuch as threaten a gangrene. I have always found it of very great ſervice in the moſt deſperate caſes, uſed in baths, lotions, and pumpings. All my brethren, to whom I have mentioned the remedy, have related inſtances of its amazing efficacy: and chiefly our friend Mr. Cremoux, to whoſe merit you are no ſtranger. He has often related to me the cures performed either by himſelf or father; but they are too numerous to recapitulate here: however, they are certainly not only a juſt eulogium, but a convincing proof of the efficacy of your remedy. The chirurgical art owes you its beſt wiſhes, and its moſt grateful acknowledgements. You have been able to new-modify an old remedy, and render it uſeful in every complaint; a thing never known before. I am, &c.

EXPERIMENTS *ſucceſsfully made with the Extract of Saturn, according to Mr.* IMBERT'S *Method and Account, Chancellor of the Univerſity, &c.*

1. THE Vegeto-mineral Water in incipient opthalmies.

2. Baths, injections, compreſſes wetted with the above Water, have cured very conſiderable phymoſes, and even ſuch as threatened a gangrene, which has ſcreened ſeveral patients from the operation.

3. It

3. It has ſucceeded very well in every ſpecies of chancre; and ſome recent wounds, which required to be re-united, have been cured by its uſe, without coming to ſuppuration.

4. It has been uſed with great ſucceſs in the cure of tetters.

5. In gonorrheas, where it was thought proper to ſtop the running.

6. Some have been cured by it of rheumatiſms; and they are actually trying it upon anchiloſes and old ulcers.

I, Surgeon, truſted with the care of the Military Hoſpital at Toulon, for the venereal and wounded, during the abſence of Mr. Boccault, certify that I have ſeen the good effects of the above experiments; to confirm which, I have hereto ſet my hand.

Toulon, May 28, 1757. Signed TOURNIES.

Certificate of Mr. GUILLERME, *Surgeon-Major of the Royal Marines.*

I THE under-written, Surgeon-major to the Royal Regiment of Marines, do certify, That ſince Mr. Goulard has made the uſeful diſcovery of the virtues of the extract of Saturn for the cure of the Itch, I have followed exactly the treatment in his hoſpital of near two hundred patients in that diſorder: they were all radically cured, and in a much leſs time by the uſe of this remedy than by any other method, eſpecially ſince the addition of allum and ſalt. Although it is above ſix months ſince they have left the hoſpital, not one of them has ever had the leaſt return of the diſorder; and all of them, without exception, have been free from thoſe accidents which too frequently follow the common methods of cure,

as impoſthumes, very alarming internal complaints, &c. The ſame remark has been made by many able phyſicians of his Majeſty's hoſpitals. Such an experiment, added to the ſingular effect of this remedy, in encreaſing, on its firſt application, the itchy eruptions, very clearly proves, that it acts by no means as a repeller. Many other ſoldiers have experienced its good effects in inflammations, tumours, and tetters, which had been proof againſt other applications, as well as in venereal complaints, when local. Given at Montpellier, this 12th of May, 1757.

Signed GUILLERME.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. BOUNHIOL, *of the Univerſity of Montpellier, Phyſician to the King, &c.*

SIR,

THE frequent experiments during the courſe of many years, which I have made with your Extract of Saturn, and the happy effects I have found from it, as well for internal as external complaints, have induced me to communicate an Obſervation to you, which is no leſs extraordinary on account of the nature of the complaint which is the ſubject of it, than of the ſurpriſing cure performed in great meaſure by your remedy; which makes me look upon it as a true panacea, and univerſal antiphlogiſtic medicine.

I ſhall not here particularize every caſe in which it has anſwered my intentions, both in point of efficacy and celerity; but ſhall take another opportunity, when I am at more leiſure from buſineſs, to place things in a clear light.

I ſhall always think myſelf bound to thank you for the diſcovery of a remedy which performs wonders, when made uſe of with judgment. I am, &c.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Mr. ALYNGRI, *Surgeon-Major of Fort Breſcou.*

I HAVE long, Sir, obſerved the admirable effects of the Extract of Saturn. The cures I have performed by its means are too numerous to be particularized here. I ſhall therefore only obſerve in general, that I have ſeldom met with a caſe in which it has not ſucceeded, either as a lotion, pomatum, or mixed with digeſtives. I have known it perform wonders in inflammations, wounds, ulcers, &c. But what has made me an enthuſiaſt in its favour, if I may ſo ſpeak, is, that I have cured occult cancers in their beginning, by the application of it.

Signed ALYNGRI.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LAUMONT, *Surgeon of the Royal Marines.*

THE proofs which I have of the good effects of the Extract of Saturn authorize me to aſſure the Public, that it may be looked upon as a ſpecific in all chirurgical diſeaſes, which do not take their riſe from any fault in the fluids. I have uſed it with ſucceſs in the cure of tetters and the itch, contuſions and ſprains, of all kinds of ulcers, phymoſis and paraphymoſis, deafneſs, opthalmies, and rheumatic pains. For all theſe complaints, I have uſed it in lotions, fomentations, pumpings, injections and cataplaſms: In teſtimony of which I have ſigned this certificate.

LAUMONT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. BRUGUIERE, *Surgeon-Major of the Regiment of Tour-du-Pin.*

SIR,

I HAVE been honoured with your letter, in anſwer to mine. You obſerve very juſtly, that I had forgot to mention to you the ſurpriſing effects I had ſeen from your medicine, in the treatment of Gunſhot wounds. I ſhall now remark, that it ſeldom happens, during ſome part of the treatment of theſe wounds, but an inflammation comes on, either in the beginning or afterwards. No application has ſucceeded with me with greater celerity or efficacy than your Extract, applied by means of compreſſes, dipped into it warm, upon the part; which were carefully ſo far moiſtened from time to time, as to prevent their drying. Thus I have not only abated the inflammation, but likewiſe the pain. I have uſed it with great ſucceſs for cicatrizing the above wounds: I have likewiſe frequently preſcribed it in every ſpecies of inflammation and opthalmia, taking care previouſly to modify it according to the diſorder and part affected. This, Sir, is all I have to ſay on theſe diſorders. If time permitted, I would give you a detail of each particular caſe; but buſineſs renders that impoſſible at preſent. Be aſſured of my beſt wiſhes, and that I am, Sir, &c.

Signed BRUGUIERE.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Mr. FELIX, *Surgeon-Major of a Man of War, the* 30*th of July,* 1754.

Mr. Felix is a Creole, native of the Havannah; was apprentice to me, and then ſerved in the Military Hoſpital here as under-ſurgeon. The following is the Extract of a Letter he wrote to me on his return from the Indies.

I CAN aſſure you with equal ſatisfaction and gratitude, that in my firſt voyage to Vera-Cruz I was compleatly happy. I performed many ſurpriſing operations, and cured many chirurgical diſorders, the account of which would be tedious. All that I ſhould ſay, Sir, is that I have often made uſe of your remedy, and even for the dreſſings after operations performed. The patients were ſoon relieved from pain, and ſo ſoon cured, that they could not ſay enough in commendation of your admirable Water. I have employed it with equal ſucceſs at the Havannah, and acquired by it a reputation above all my brethren, who were witneſſes of its efficacy.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. PAGES, *Surgeon-Major to the Royal Hoſpital at Alais, on the general Effects of the Extract of Saturn.*

YOU deſire to be informed, Sir, whether I have made any obſervations on the uſe of the Extract of Saturn. I here ſend you thoſe that I have hitherto made. As I have uſed this remedy for ſome time, I find it very proper for the dreſſing of old ulcers, for which purpoſe I put five-and-twenty or thirty

drops of the Extract in a tumbler of water, and waſh them, with this liquor only, as many times a day as neceſſary. I have frequently uſed it in inflammation of the penis, and eſpecially for any little ulcer at the bottom of the throat, as a gargariſm. I preſcribed the Extract laſt ſpring with ſucceſs to two ſoldiers of the regiment of Languedoc, whom I cut for the fiſtula in ano; I employed the liquor for the injections, and wetted the firſt compreſſes with it: this method I continued till the cure was performed. I have likewiſe obſerved that this liquor abates much the inflammation of the eyes, as it does their watering.

Mr. Goutier, of the town of Aix, wrote me ſeveral letters, in which he ſpeaks of the good effects of the Extract of Saturn for the treatment of many chirurgical diſorders.

Mr. Creamaux, ſurgeon-major of the Dauphin Regiment of Infantry, has alſo informed me, that he frequently uſes my remedy.

Mr. Robert, maſter-ſurgeon at Menerbes, informed me by a letter dated the 29th of November, 1757, that he was very well pleaſed with the Extract of Saturn, which he had ſucceſsfully uſed in many complaints.

Mr. Menuret, M. D. makes great uſe of this remedy, as do the following perſons:

Mr. Soulier, ſurgeon-major of the Regiment of Bigorre.

Mr. Solayres, phyſician.

Mr. Barthe, ſurgeon-major to the Royal Regiment Comtois.

Mr.

Mr. Pechagut, an old officer of Infantry, has cured many diſeaſes with this remedy.

Mr. Coſte, M. D. at Agde.

Mr. Didier, ſurgeon-major to the Royal Corſican Regiment of Cavalry.

Mr. Bruguire, maſter-ſurgeon, and ſurgeon-major of the Fort of Saumieres.

Mr. Simon, maſter-ſurgeon at Montelimart.

Mr. Durand, a ſurgeon-major of the Navy.

Mr. Alyngri, maſter-ſurgeon of Cette, ſurgeon-major of the Fort of Breſcou.

Mr. Laumont, ſurgeon to the Royal Regiment of Marines.

Mr. St. Paul, ſurgeon-major of the Royal Hoſpital at Oſtend.

Mr. Delan, ſurgeon-major of the Regiment at Breſſe, from Rochelle, the 19th of July, 1755.

Mr. Selignac, ſurgeon at St. George.

Mr. Conſtreſty, maſter-ſurgeon of Cette.

Mr. Roux, an old ſurgeon-major of the Regiment of Vaſtan.

Mr. Segui, ſurgeon-major of the Brabant Regiment of Infantry, in Spain, the 10th of November, 1757.

Mr. Eſpinas, the younger, ſurgeon to the Hoſpitals at Mahon.

Mr. Rolan, ſurgeon-major of the Regiment of Mailly.

Mr. Vidal Laroque, ſurgeon, has informed me, that they frequently make uſe at Maltha

of the Extract of Saturn for external complaints, with great ſucceſs.

All the above-named practitioners have written to me at different times, and aſſured me how much they were ſatisfied with the effects of my medicine, and ſent me the different Obſervations which are interſperſed in different parts of this work.

I am well convinced, that it is likewiſe uſed in many hoſpitals, and with great ſucceſs.

At Montpellier, both in St. Elias's and the General Hoſpital.

At Toulouſe, in St. James's Hoſpital.

At Aix in Provence, in different hoſpitals.

In the hoſpitals at Toulon.

In the hoſpital at Narbonne, and others, &c.

Beſides, many phyſicians and ſurgeons make uſe of the Extract of Saturn.

At Montpellier, many profeſſors of phyſic, and almoſt all my confreres.

Theſe authorities, I think, appear ſufficient to confirm the uſe of it, ſeeing it has ſeldom failed curing the diſorders treated of in this work.

Certificate of Mr. GIRAUD, *Maſter-Surgeon at Montpellier, to teſtify the Cure of one* Riouſſe *.

THIS is to certify, that I was ſent for laſt autumn to bleed one Riouſſe, wife of a baker in this town, and that this woman, who was greatly

* See the account of it in the Obſervation of a Cancer.

afflicted,

afflicted, ſhewed me a conſiderable tumour in one of her breaſts. On examining it with attention, I ſaw that it was an occult cancer, which proceeded from a ſchirrous tumour ſettled there for ſome time. This woman informed me, that ſhe was going to try a remedy which my confrere, Mr. Goulard, had preſcribed to her. Having occaſion to ſee her two months after, I perceived the ſwelling diſperſed, and no remains of the ſhooting pains ſhe had complained of before; and I learned that this alteration for the better was owing to the uſe of a cataplaſm made with the Extract of Saturn, water, and bread. But this cure, however extraordinary, ſurpriſes me leſs than it would many others, having been often witneſs of the good effects of the Extract of Saturn in different chirurgical diſorders.

Montpellier, the 31ſt of January, 1760.

GIRAUD.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LAFERMIERE, *the* 11*th of July*, 1759.

MY brethren make great uſe of the Extract of Saturn in the treatment of gun-ſhot wounds, and find it highly advantageous. They all look upon it as one of the firſt remedies for chirurgical complaints. Mr. Blein, an acquaintance of yours, told me that he had recourſe to it in the caſe of Mr. Medrane, captain in the Regiment of Aquitaine Infantry, who had ſharp pains along the ſpinal proceſs of the neck, which proceeded from an anchiloſis of the vertebræ, and that he was much relieved by it.

A Letter from Mr. PECHAGUT, *an old Officer.*

SIR,

I PERORM miracles with the Extract of Saturn. My door is continually crowded with poor invalids, and I have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them come to thank me, perfectly recovered. But I have been much ſurpriſed lately by the cure I performed on a child, who had a cancer on his cheek; to which I applied the pure Extract, and afterwards ſome butter, which had been waſhed in the Vegeto-mineral Water. In twelve days time the wound was healed, to the great ſurpriſe of us dabblers in phyſic.

Mr. Paul, a ſtudent of phyſic, having ſome years ago preſented to the Royal Society a paper on the remedies proper to diſſolve the coagulum which appears like buff at the top of pleuretic blood, remarks, that he had uſed with great ſucceſs our Extract of Saturn for diſſolving this ſubſtance, reputed to be indiſſoluble by many celebrated authors. I begged of him to ſend an account of the experiment, which I here ſubjoin, as a confirmation of the diſſolving and antiſeptic quality which characterizes the Extract of Saturn.

NEXT to ſal armoniac, I know of nothing which will diſſolve this coagulum ſooner than the Extract of Mr. Goulard. Half an ounce of this Extract diſſolved a dram of coagulum in the ſpace of four-and-twenty hours, and conſequently more expeditiouſly than nitre and lime-water. But as

this medicine can be adminiſtered internally only in drops, I put ten or twelve drops of it into an ounce and a half of water, with a dram of coagulum. After eight days it diſcovered no tendency to ſolution, and ſtill floated in the liquor, in the form of a membrane; but being curious to ſee whether it was no ſofter, I found that it was much ſo. Its natural viſcoſity was ſo far diminiſhed, that I could eaſily reduce it to paſte by gently preſſing it between my fingers, and in a few days it was entirely diſſolved. I muſt here obſerve, that Mr. Goulard's Extract is not only a remarkable diſſolvent, but likewiſe a powerful antiſeptic. Ten or twelve drops of it, mixed with an ounce and a half of water, reſiſted the putrefaction of the coagulum more powerfully than half an ounce of pure vinegar could have done; and as to the pure Extract, it has already preſerved the coagulum free from putrefaction theſe two months. Truth has obliged me to ſay thus much in favour of this remedy. But may it be uſed internally without danger? The numerous experiments made by Mr. Goulard induce every one to think ſo; and many celebrated authors are alſo of the ſame opinion.

Mr. Sarrau, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery, Member of the Royal Society, well known for his ſkill in his profeſſion, having long made uſe of the Extract of Saturn, in its different ſhapes, has ſent me the following teſtimony of its effects.

THE Public has great obligations to Mr. Goulard, for the diſcovery of a remedy, which, in its different ſhapes produces the moſt ſalutary effects in many caſes. I myſelf have particular reaſons to aſſure him in this public manner of my acknow-

ledgements, having by means of the Extract of Saturn conquered diſorders which had before baffled all medicine.

I wiſh I could give a detail of the different cures I have ſeen performed by it; but not having taken the precaution to collect them in writing, I ſhall only ſay in general, that it does wonders in opthalmies, however inveterate they may be: that it not only calms, but prevents inflammations: that it promotes reſolution, by exciting a copious tranſudation of the obſtructed matter, and by no means acts as a repeller, which ſome have advanced; and having tried it with ſucceſs in diverſe caſes, I have particularly found it a ſpecific in all venereal infections which attack the genial parts, ſuch as chancres, phymoſes, ſwellings, and heats of urine. In teſtimony whereof, &c.

Montpellier, the 15th of May, 1760. SARRAU.

An OBSERVATION *communicated by Mr.* SALANSONE, M. B.

ABOUT the middle of June, 1760, a friend of mine was afflicted with two tetters, one of which occupied the inferior part of the right omoplata, and the other the left hypochondrium; they were both an aſſemblage of ſmall pimples, very much inflamed, covering about the breadth of a crown piece, and placed in ſuch a manner, that each tetter, eſpecially the one of the hypochondrium, deſcribed pretty near a circle. The itching they brought on was inſupportable, and in conſequence of the leaſt ſcratching, the heat of them was conſiderably augmented: they likewiſe gave riſe to occaſional ſhivering fits From theſe ſymptoms I concluded that they were malignant tetters,

tetters, partaking a good deal of the nature of an erifipelas, and that their virus was contiguous; for twelve hours after, by the contact only of linen, which had been uſed for one in the diſorder, the diſeaſe had been communicated. To prevent the matter from entering the maſs of blood, I prevailed upon the patient to lay aſide the medicines generally preſcribed upon the occaſion, and to ſubſtitute in their room Mr. Goulard's Extract, which I knew was very proper for all diſorders of the ſkin. The reputation which that gentleman enjoys, and which daily experience proves to be the reſult only of his merit, engaged the patient to try the Extract of Saturn. At the end of the third day from the eruption, and on the beginning of the fifth, the redneſs and itching entirely diſappeared, the tetters began to dry away and fall off, and the patient was perfectly cured.

This Obſervation, joined to others communicated to me on the excellency of this remedy, leaves no room to doubt of its being a ſpecific in certain cutaneous eruptions; I mean, ſuch are produced by the virus of tetters; the itch, &c. &c.

A queſtion has been propoſed, Whether, in caſe of an univerſal itching, attended with an eruption, the patient might not be put into a bath compoſed of ſome of Mr. Goulard's Extract, to the colour and conſiſtence of lac virginale?

The following Obſervation was communicated to me by Mr. Coulas, M. D. of the Univerſity of Montpellier, Member of the Academy of Sciences, a young phyſician of great merit. This Obſervation preſents us two very intereſting ſubjects. Firſt, it proves by a ſtriking

ſtriking example, that the Vegeto-mineral Water is not leſs efficacious in pains produced by ſpaſm, than in ſuch as are the effects of inflammation; and then by reflections full of erudition, he confirms the doctrine which I have inculcated in the courſe of this Treatiſe, concerning the bad effects of emollients in all inflammatory tumours.

A GIRL of a hectic and bilious temperament was ſuddenly ſeized with a ſharp pain in one of her feet. The complaint in the beginning was ſupportable, but ſoon encreaſed to ſuch a degree as forced her to cry out. She ſuffered excruciating pains for ſome hours, before I was ſent for. My firſt care was to examine the part affected, which to the eye appeared in its natural ſound ſtate: a tenſion or ſtiffneſs, however, might be felt: I aſked her to what ſhe could attribute the cauſe of her complaint, but could get no information from her. The uneaſy ſituation of the patient did not admit of any further enquiry or deliberation; and I haſtened to relieve her by the moſt aſſuaging applications. To this purpoſe I ordered the part affected to be rubbed with the ointment of marſhmallows, to which I added ſoon after the oils of ſweet-almonds and camomile. Notwithſtanding the uſe of this liniment, the pain continued equally ſevere, and rather ſeemed to encreaſe. I then ſubſtituted ſome ſoftening balſam in the room of the ointment of marſh-mallow, but ſtill with the ſame ſucceſs. The patient perceiving no relief from any of the applications, began to be greatly alarmed, and deſired very earneſtly I would give her ſomething more efficacious. This I made no doubt of doing, by the addition of ſome anodyne

anodyne drops to the liniment; but inſtead of mitigating the pain, this only ſerved to encreaſe it, and the part began to grow very hot. The foot ſeemed to ſwell, and a ſlight redneſs, which covered the whole, gave me reaſon to apprehend an inflammation. But theſe freſh ſymptoms diſappeared, by relinquiſhing the above applications. Finding the pains were not to be removed by theſe remedies, I thought the beſt method I could take would be to adminiſter opiates internally. Bleeding might have been advantageouſly uſed upon the occaſion, had not particular reaſons forbid it: I ordered her, in conſequence, a narcotic julep: but ſtill no alteration could be perceived for the better: ſuch was the peculiar nature of the pain, that the remedies proper on ſuch occaſions, ſo far from contributing to mitigate it, ſerved only to encreaſe its violence. What I had applied, however, were the only topical remedies which appeared, as things were circumſtanced, adviſeable. The pain could be mitigated by anodynes only. The ſtiffneſs obſervable on the part, which was the effect of a ſpaſm, as I ſhall prove farther on, ſeemed to authorize the application of emollients; and the intenſeneſs of the pain could not admit of any medicine, which did not poſſeſs the anodyne quality in the higheſt degree. The inefficacy of this laſt remedy, I mean the narcotic, threw me, I own, into the greateſt conſternation; and whilſt I was deliberating on the next ſtep which would be proper to take upon the occaſion, I luckily thought of trying Mr. Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water. This I was the more tempted to do, having found by various experiments on others, as well as myſelf, that there is no pain, however ſevere, which does not yield to its application. To this purpoſe I ordered compreſſes to be dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water warmed, which was no ſooner applied, but the

pain

pain became ſupportable. This happy ſucceſs convinced me that I had now hit on the ſpecific; and the event ſoon confirmed my opinion; for on the ſecond or third application the pain was removed, as by a charm. To prevent its return, I ordered the uſe of the Vegeto-mineral Water to be continued for ſome hours. This precaution I thought neceſſary, having obſerved that the pain returned, whenever the linen began to grow dry. By the continued uſe of this remedy, the return of the bad ſymptoms were prevented, and the part was ſo far ſtrengthened, that the patient was able the day following to walk, and follow her ordinary occupations.

The caſe above related is a ſtriking inſtance of the anodyne virtue of Mr. Goulard's remedy; and, in effect, is it not greatly anodyne, ſince it ſucceeded in a caſe where narcotics, which are looked upon as ſpecifics when properly applied, ſo far from mitigating the pain, only ſerved to encreaſe it? May we not be allowed then to call it more ſpecific than ſpecifics themſelves? Though this propoſition may in general be looked upon as erroneous, it certainly can by no means be ſo in the caſe we have juſt mentioned; Mr. Goulard is convinced by a multiplicity of experiments, that there is no topical medicine more effectual for allaying inflammatory fevers than his Vegeto-mineral Water. The fact I have juſt related ſerves to prove it no leſs efficacious in eaſing ſuch as do not ariſe from inflammation; moreover, it proves it to poſſeſs a real antiſpaſmodic quality.

What I have juſt advanced is eaſily demonſtrated; which I hope to do by ſhewing, that this pain entirely proceeded from a ſpaſmodic affection. 1. It came on all at once, without any apparent exiſtence of an internal or external cauſe. This is well known to be the caſe of ſpaſmodic pains; and the patient felt

felt a tenſion and contraction of the part. 2. The perſon is ſubject to hyſteric complaints, and ſometimes feels ſuch pains in different parts of the body, but principally in the breaſt and hypochondria, which leaves no room to doubt of the diſorder having been originally occaſioned by an hyſteric affection, of which a violent ſpaſm was the conſequence: and as this affection would yield to no application but Mr. Goulard's, we muſt neceſſarily allow that medicine a true antiſpaſmodic quality.

The bad effects of the anodynes, which had preceded the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, and the ſpaſmodic nature of the complaint, which had yielded to that medicine, ſerve to confirm a propoſition of Mr Goulard's, which will no doubt appear an extraordinary one to thoſe who are governed by prejudice, and pay a greater deference to old errors than any modern matters of fact. But to come to the point. Mr. Goulard, in the excellent Treatiſe he is going to publiſh, is not afraid to advance, that the uſe of emollients for removing inflammatory tumours is attended with the worſt conſequences. Every one knows the danger of applying ſuch medicines in an eryſipelas, though looked upon advantageous in phlegmonous inflammations. Mr. Goulard, notwithſtanding, is well convinced by repeated Obſervations, that they are no leſs dangerous in the latter. Here theory coincides with practice. In effect, the cauſe of tumours being nothing more than the force of the fluids being ſuperior to the reſiſtance of the ſolids, it is evident, that any thing which ſerves to weaken the latter, while the force of the former remains in the ſame degree, muſt neceſſarily either occaſion a tumour, or add to its volume, if already exiſting. Now ſuch appear to be the effects of emollients; it is therefore with reaſon that Mr. Goulard condemns their uſe in the treatment

of

of tumours, whether phlegmonous, eryſipelatous, or inflammatory. Let us next ſee from the caſe I have related, whether we cannot bring a freſh proof of the danger of applying emollients for the cure of inflammatory tumours. If theſe applications can ever be proper in ſuch caſes, it muſt be, where there is a ſpaſmodic affection in the inflamed part. But even in ſuch a caſe they may be pernicious, as appears by the freſh ſymptoms ſubſequent to the application of them in the preſent Obſervation. We may then from this draw a very ſafe and concluſive argument, That ſince emollients proved very pernicious in a caſe where they are principally indicated, their uſe ought to be abſolutely baniſhed in the treatment of inflammatory tumours, as Mr. Goulard remarks.

An EXTRACT *from the Journal of Mr.* VANDERMOND, *of the Month of May*, 1760.

OBSERVATION *on an itchy Eruption, cured by a Preparation of Lead by Mr.* MENURET, M. D. *at Montpellier, and a Correſpondent of the Royal Society.*

A SOLDIER of the militia of Aix, in garriſon at Montelimert, came in the beginning of Auguſt to the hoſpital of this town, at that time under my care. His whole body was almoſt entirely covered with large itchy puſtules, but they were chiefly on his elbows and arms. Theſe puſtules being contiguous and ulcerated, were very diſagreeable to the eye, and very troubleſome to the patient. It was ſix months ſince the eruption firſt appeared; the ointment of ſulphur had been often uſed without ſucceſs. Upon this account I was reſolved to try the Vegeto-

Vegeto-mineral Water, which Mr. Goulard, a ſurgeon in great repute at Montpellier, had often uſed with ſucceſs on the like occaſion. In conſequence of this, after the common remedies, I ordered the patient to take an apozem, made of creſſes, fumitory, and the vulneraries from Switzerland, for ſome days: after which I made uſe of my remedy. The patient wetted the different parts of his body with linen dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water: the ulcers were dreſſed with the ointment of roſes, moiſtened with ſome of the above Water. The itchy eruptions from the firſt application, far from diſappearing, encreaſed. I ſaw with ſome degree of ſurpriſe this encreaſe of puſtules, which continued to come out for ſome days; but by the continued uſe of this medicine, the diſorder dried away, and entirely diſappeared. I do not pretend here to explain the ſingular effect of this remedy; I ſhall content myſelf with remarking, that it is unjuſtly deemed a repeller, and conſequently laid aſide in particular caſes. But if I may be allowed to judge of its manner of action on diſorders for which I have applied it, it has always appeared to me to act as a reſolver and diſperſer.

OBSERVATION *on the particular Effect of the Extract of Saturn, uſed in a large Quantity, by Mr.* CAVAILLON, *Bachelor in Phyſic.*

SOME time ago a hard and indolent tumour ſeized one of my arm-pits, which I neglected at firſt; but in a few days it encreaſed ſo much, as to incommode me, and make me fear the conſequences. I thought it high time to apply a remedy. The diſperſing and reſolving quality which was well known to characteriſe the Extract of Saturn, and which

was

was frequently made uſe of by an eminent ſurgeon, induced me to look upon this liquor as the beſt adapted to my caſe. I began by uſing it in a cataplaſm, in the ordinary doſe; but being impatient to diſperſe a tumour whoſe conſequences I dreaded, I thought proper to add conſiderably to the uſual quantity. From the ſecond day, I put upon my cataplaſm at leaſt three times the ordinary quantity, and continued the application in this manner for three days ſucceſſively. A few hours after I had applied the firſt, made in the above manner, I perceived the tumour inflame, and become ſoft at the point. This it continued to do till the fourth day, when I perceived the matter to have forced its way, and the part of my ſhirt which covered the arm-pit tinged with a diſcharge mixed with blood: this diſcharge had rather an acid ſmell, which probably had been communicated to it by the Extract. The matter did not all come away that day; ſome hardneſs ſtill remained, which has ſince been entirely removed by the application only of rags, dipped in the Vegeto-mineral Water, made after my method, I mean very ſtrong.

This Obſervation, ſays Mr. Cavaillon, deſerves without doubt the attention of practitioners, as it teaches them a method of diſperſing tumours, which are often attended with danger, and not eaſily diſperſed by ordinary applications, though undertaken in their commencement: it behoves them to conſider when, and in what quantity, it ought to be made uſe of.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *of a Memorial preſented to the Royal Society, by Mr.* COULAS, M. D. *Aug.* 14, 1760.

IN the circumſtantial account I publiſhed of the ſymptoms and progreſs of a complaint in my eyes, which I cured by the application of the Vegeto-mineral Water, I took notice that emollient cataplaſms, far from relieving the intenſe pains I ſuffered, only ſerved to encreaſe them. This is an important point, and the more deſerving of our particular attention, as it tends to eſtabliſh a fact, the diſcovery of which has done more honour to its author, as well becauſe it removes the prejudices into which ſome of our oldeſt practitioners have been betrayed, as becauſe it furniſhes the art of ſurgery with one of its moſt uſeful ſecrets. The Academy, already acquainted with the ſucceſsful enquiries of one of its moſt zealous members, will naturally deſire to know, what farther information I have to offer on the ſubject. Mr. Goulard, the gentleman in queſtion, does not heſitate to aſſert, that the uſe of emollient applications, in the treatment of inflammatory tumours, muſt be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences. A long and authentic liſt of Obſervations, made in the courſe of a judicious and ſucceſsful practice, are the proofs on which he grounds his aſſertion. The more important the diſcovery, the more firm and evident muſt be the foundations on which it reſts. Though Mr. Goulard has ſupported his opinions on the beſt grounds and reaſons, yet as nothing can more clearly demonſtrate it than the evidence of facts and inſtances, I cannot think it improper to add ſome of my own Obſervations to thoſe of this able ſurgeon.

If Mr. Goulard had not condemned the uſe of emollient cataplaſms, the experience I had of their bad effects, when troubled with a violent inflammation

tion of my eyes, would effectually diſcourage their uſe. If theſe applications could ever be made with ſucceſs, I had the greateſt reaſon to promiſe myſelf the moſt deſirable effects. In the hypotheſis of thoſe authors who recommend them, it muſt be allowed, that I had recourſe to them on the ſureſt indications. The inflammation of my eyes had gained an uncommon degree of violence; I ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains. The eye was ſo dried, that a tear never fell from it; and I felt a ſenſible contraction in the inflamed part. In theſe circumſtances, who could have imagined that emollient applications would add to the violence of the diſorder? Such, however, was the effect they produced.

Let it not be ſaid, that the pernicious effects of thoſe applications were owing to ſome latent cauſe in my particular habit of body. I am not afraid to advance, that they have not been more beneficial to other patients. I have had frequent opportunities to obſerve, that the uſe of them has not been attended with the deſired ſucceſs. I have been acquainted with ſeveral patients, who have ſuffered by the application of a cataplaſm of apples, baked in the aſhes, or boiled in milk. I have known others, who have found their pains encreaſed by the uſe of veal. In a word, I had occaſion to obſerve in the cure of one of my brothers, that the volume of the veſſels of the conjunctiva was enlarged by the application of milk, and the pulp of quince-ſeeds, of linſeed, and flea-wort. Again, I have taken notice that theſe applications never produced worſe effects than when they were made on the moſt approved indications. Thus in the moſt inflamed ſtate of my eye, emollients proved more hurtful than in the leſs threatening ſtates of the diſorder. I have made the ſame obſervation in other caſes. Not only the evidence of plain facts demonſtrates the bad effects of emollients, but the principles of a ſound theory abſolutely forbid their uſe.

uſe. Let us ſee what light theſe principles afford towards illuſtrating the object of our preſent enquiry. In the inflammation of the eyes, the lymphatic veſſels of the conjunctiva are ſtuffed with blood. This fluid is impelled into their cavities by a force capable of ſurmounting the reſiſtance it meets with from theſe veſſels. Inflammation is defined by Mr. Savage, to be, that force by which the blood is puſhed and impelled into the veſſels of the part affected.

Having thus ſettled the principles, we come now to the conſequences to be expected from the application of emollient cataplaſms. The parts to which they are applied, are relaxed; conſequently, the diameter of the lymphatic veſſel is enlarged. What muſt be the effect? A greater number of the globular particles of blood, impelled continually towards their opening, will enter; the volume of the part affected muſt then be enlarged. This will naturally account for the encreaſed violence of one of the ſymptoms of the inflammation; and we ſhall preſently ſee that the reſt encreaſe in the ſame proportion. The redundant particles of blood, which have forced a paſſage into the inflamed part, having the ſame accelerated motion with thoſe which had been introduced before the application of the emollient cataplaſm, the veſſels of the conjunctiva are now to ſuſtain an increaſed power of action, ſince to the preſſure of the fluid they before contained, muſt now be added that of the globular particles of blood, which have found an entrance in conſequence of their diſtenſion. Now, as inflammation is produced by the encreaſed velocity of the blood, and as the ſymptoms attending it muſt bear a proportion to this velocity, the preſſure of the blood on the part affected cannot be encreaſed, without adding to the violence of the diſorder; therefore the application of emollient cataplaſms, which was intended to ſubdue the inflammation, muſt neceſſarily encreaſe its violence.

lence. And this is a truth clearly deduced from Mr. Goulard's Obſervations, and from thoſe which we have juſt made.

But the encreaſed violence of the inflammation is not entirely owing to its enlarged moles and encreaſed power of action, but ariſes likewiſe from another cauſe, which I will now explain. The adventitious globular particles of blood augment the reſiſtance of the part to the circulation of the blood, which is continually impelled into the veſſels of the conjunctiva. This encreaſed reſiſtance muſt add to the violence of the complaint. To prove this, we need only obſerve, that the ſhock of the ſecond, againſt the preceding column of blood, muſt now be more violent, and the efforts of the ſides of the veſſels more conſiderable. This obſervation is juſtified by experience. Thus the impreſſion made by a body in motion upon another body, is proportioned to the reſiſtance. A fly on the wing eludes the action of the moſt powerful agents, but is eaſily cruſhed by the body to which it oppoſes any reſiſtance. Therefore the ſhock of the blood muſt be more violent when impelled into the inflamed part, where it meets with greater reſiſtance.

Again, experience teaches that the preſſure of fluids on the ſides of the tubes is proportioned to the force with which they are impelled, and to the reſiſtance they meet with in their motion: therefore, as the blood impelled into the veſſels of the conjunctiva acts with greater force on that which it finds there, ſo it preſſes with greater violence on the ſides of the tubes that receive it. But as the inflammation is proportioned to the impetuoſity with which the blood acts on the part affected, all the ſymptoms of the diſorder muſt be encreaſed; and as the action muſt neceſſarily be in proportion to the reſiſtance of the inflamed part, it follows, that the blood, which is impelled into it by the application

application of emollient cataplaſms, cannot fail to encreaſe the inflammation of the eye, which we undertook to prove. That theſe applications really produce the effect juſt mentioned, and that they act in the manner we have explained, may be gathered not only from what we have ſaid above, but from the encreaſed ſymptoms of eriſipelatous tumours, when treated with relaxing cataplaſms.

Among the many honourable teſtimonies which have been given to my medicine, I cannot refuſe a place to one which I accidentally met with, in an Eſſay juſt publiſhed by Mr. Paul, a correſpondent of the Royal Academy.

OF all the medicines I have uſed for diſſolving the coagulum, no one has ſucceeded better than ſal ammoniac; but I am not clear that this ſalt can be of any uſe in caſes accompanied with inflammation; though Mr. Malouin, in his Treatiſe of Chemiſtry, gives it the preference to all other medicines in pleuretic fevers. Next to ſal ammoniac, I have never met with a more powerful diſperſer than a combination of lead and vinegar, known by the name of the Extract of Saturn. We owe this diſcovery to Mr. Goulard, a ſurgeon of this city, who enjoys a diſtinguiſhed reputation in his profeſſion; and who propoſes to favour the public with an account of the ſurpriſing effects of this excellent medicine. The great and extenſive ſucceſs he has met with from this application in the treatment of various ailments, cauſes it to be looked upon as one of the moſt valuable acquiſitions made by modern ſurgery. The medicine itſelf is not new; but the uſe of it is an object ſo intereſting and important, and yet ſo little known even in our days, that the

Academy of Surgery propoſed it as a ſubject for the prizes for ſeven years together, from 1742 to 1749.

My connections with Mr. Goulard, the friendſhip with which he is pleaſed to honour me, and which I value as I ought, muſt not fix the imputation of flattery upon this tribute of praiſe, ſo juſtly due to his ſuperior merit. My feeble voice only repeats what the Public has long learned from the impartial breath of Fame, and muſt therefore be acquitted of the leaſt ſuſpicion of adulation. Let the hireling and the ſycophant continue to beſtow their panegyricks on empty titles, and to ſound the names of thoſe the higheſt, who are enabled by their wealth, and inclined by their vanity, to pay them beſt.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULÆ.

COMPOSITION

OF THE

EXTRACT OF SATURN.

TAKE as many pounds of litharge of gold as * quarts of wine vinegar (if made of French wine the better); put them together into a glazed earthen pipkin, and let them boil, or rather ſimmer for an hour, or an hour and a quarter, taking care to ſtir them during the ebullition with a wooden ſpatula: take the veſſel off the fire, let the whole ſettle, and then pour off the liquor which is upon the top into bottles for uſe.

I ſhall call this liquor the Extract of Saturn, which is to undergo a farther modification, as I ſhall direct. But I muſt firſt here remark, that if it is intended to give this liquor the common conſiſtence of an Extract, it muſt be boiled ſome time longer, after its ſeparation from the maſs, taking care firſt to filter it through proper paper. By following this method, it will become thicker, and of

* 32 oz.

a red-

a reddiſh colour, and will be in every reſpect like any other Extract. I doubt much, whether an Extract of this kind can be drawn from the liquor of Saturn, which is nothing but ceruſe, thrown into a matraſs, into which is poured diſtilled vinegar, and digeſted in hot ſand. This Water of Saturn is different from the Extract of which I am ſpeaking, and its effects muſt neceſſarily be leſs powerful and extenſive. It is true, indeed, it is uſed againſt ſome kinds of inflammations, without its property being aſcertained, as its effects are dreaded, being ranked, like other preparations of lead, among repellers: but I flatter myſelf, that the Public will lay aſide old prejudices, when they have peruſed this work; which ſerves to prove, that there is no greater diſperſer than the Extract of Saturn, which appears to be only a very ſimple preparation of Lead; and which, modified after my method, daily aſtoniſhes the maſters of the art with its effects. It is with this Extract I compoſe various topical remedies; and as I give it the preference to all others, for the treatment of almoſt all chirurgical diſorders, I ſhall give a more circumſtantial account of the various Formulæ, as is general on the like occaſions. I ſhall remark ſtill further, that many of the various modifications I make the Extract of Saturn undergo, often agree and concur in the treatment of the ſame complaint. After deſcribing each of the Formulæ, I ſhall ſpecify the diſorders to which it is applicable.

Mix to ture

FORMULA the FIRST.

Compoſition of the Water of Saturn, or Vegeto-Mineral Water.

NO compoſition is more ſimple than that of the Vegeto-mineral Water; nor is there any remedy which acts with equal celerity or efficacy. It is made by putting two tea-ſpoonfuls, or one hundred drops of the Extract of Saturn to a quart of water, and four tea-ſpoonfuls of brandy: the quantity of the Extract and brandy may be diminiſhed or increaſed according to the nature of the diſorder, or the greater or leſs degree of ſenſibility of the part grieved.

1. The Vegeto-mineral Water is a known ſpecific againſt all external inflammations, and particularly againſt thoſe of the eye; but when it is made uſe of for the latter complaint, great care muſt be taken not to put too much of the Extract of Saturn; for an organ endowed with ſo great a degree of delicacy and ſenſibility requires particular attention. What follows is well worth every one's attention; for it is very certain, that the Extract of Saturn would not fail to irritate, if made uſe of in too great a quantity; whereas, on the contrary, certain and immediate benefit will accrue, by beginning with it gradually. For example, put at firſt ten

or

or twelve drops of it to a common glaſs of water, and encreaſe them gradually, as the inflammation is ſeen to diſperſe.

2. Againſt fluxions of the membrane of the tympanum, and occaſional deafneſs: taking care, in theſe caſes, to add to the drops of the Extract, double the number of drops of camphorated brandy; though common brandy may be uſed, as for opthalmies.

3. For the cleanſing of wounds, and moiſtening the bandages and pledgets, before they are covered with the Cerate of Saturn.

4. By way of fomentation, after any chirurgical operation, and for removing pains in the ſide.

5. For waſhing of old, callous, foul ulcers, &c. See the article ULCERS.

For waſhing ulcerated and occult cancers. See the article CANCER.

Againſt contuſions and bruiſes.

Againſt extravaſation of blood, or echymoſes.

Againſt a trombus, proceeding from phlebotomy.

Againſt inflammations of the tendons, aponeuroſes, and ligaments.

Againſt phlegmons and abſceſſes, whether in their commencement, or after.

Againſt ſprains.

Againſt excoriations.

Againſt burns.

Againſt the king's evil.

Againſt inflammations cauſed by gun-ſhot wounds.

Againſt fiſtulous ſinuſſes.

Againſt fiſtulas, whether of the eye or anus, or others.

Againſt inflammations and curdlings of the milk in the breaſts, abſceſſes and ulcers of thoſe parts.

Againſt the eriſipelas.

Againſt the piles.

Againſt chilblains.

Againſt an anchiloſis.

Againſt a contraction of the tendons.

Againſt tumours and inflammations attending luxations and fractures.

Againſt whitloes.

Againſt tetters.

Againſt the itch.

Againſt ruptures with ſtrangulations.

Againſt a gangrene, or wounds that threaten one.

In FOMENTATIONS.

Againſt accidental pains, and rheumatic ones.

Againſt inflammations of the mouth produced by a quinſey, or any other cauſe.

This water is to be made uſe of in ſummer without warming, or at moſt the chill taken off, and in the winter a little warmer.

It

It may be uſed by way of

Waſh.
Injection.
Pumping.
Bath.
For moiſtening compreſſes.
Gargariſms.

It is likewiſe uſed in the compoſition of a Cerate, much hitherto wanted in ſurgery. I can ſay with great truth, that I have ſeen the moſt able Surgeons dubious in their choice of proper remedies for the treatment of different kinds of ulcers and wounds, which daily occur in practice: no one can be ignorant, how important ſuch a choice muſt be, both in regard to the treatment and cure of them.

FORMULA the SECOND.

Compoſition of the Cerate of Saturn.

TAKE four ounces of refined wax, and a pound of oil; melt them over a ſlow fire, taking care to ſtir them gently; let the whole cool; then put four ounces of the Extract of Saturn to ſix pounds of water: put the Vegeto-mineral Water, thus made, little by little, to the wax and oil, which muſt be put into a proper diſh for the purpoſe; incorporate them well together with a wooden ſpatula, and take care to let the quantity of water you put in be thoroughly abſorbed,

before you put it any more. By thus taking time, and carefully beating the whole together, you will thoroughly mix the water, wax, and oil *.

This Cerate may be made ſtronger or weaker, and occaſionally mixed up with balſams and ointments, according to circumſtances.

This Cerate of Saturn perfectly anſwers the views we ought to have, and the indications we ought to fulfil, in the dreſſing of wounds and ulcers. To prove this, I muſt refer the reader to the Obſervations; by which he will perceive, that the metallic particles of which this remedy is compoſed, act efficaciouſly on the affected veſſels, and add to their elaſticity without irritating them; that they cleanſe and diſperſe tumours, change the nature of ſuppurations, even of ſuch as are fetid and corroſive; and eaſe pain, the general attendant of wounds and ulcers, eſpecially when ſeated on tendinous, aponeurotic, and ligamentous parts.

See the celebrated Mr. Guerin's letter, and thoſe of many other able practitioners.

Before I enter into a detail of the various caſes in which the Cerate is to be applied, I think it proper to remark not only its ſuperiority over other remedies, but the great ad-

* It ſometimes ſo happens, that the above quantity of oil and wax will abſorb eight or nine pounds of the Vegeto-mineral Water.

vantage

vantage the different hoſpitals will reap from its cheapneſs; as one pound of this Cerate will not ſtand them in above ſix-pence; whereas there is no other medicine generally made uſe of in place of this, that does not coſt at leaſt five or ſix times as much. Beſides its property of healing ulcers and wounds, it may be uſed with great ſucceſs after chirurgical operations, againſt excoriations, redneſs and irritations of the ſkin, ebullitions, chapped lips, itchings, burns, and many other external complaints; as may be ſeen in the Obſervations.

FORMULA the THIRD.

On the Cataplaſm, or Poultice.

AMONG the various chirurgical remedies, none is more familiar to us, or more frequently made uſe of, than the Cataplaſm; and it is no eaſy matter in general to decide, which of the many ought to have the preference. Emollient and relaxing ones, applied by themſelves, as is generally the caſe, are often contrary to the indication we ought to fulfil, and ſeldom anſwer our intentions. Such as are of the reſolutive kind ſometimes ſucceed; but great judgment is required in applying them, otherwiſe they may be very prejudicial. This daily experience clearly demonſtrates, when made uſe of for

ſchirrhous tumours inclined to be cancerous.

Our Cataplaſm is liable to none of theſe exceptions, as it performs wonders in many caſes, and particularly in confirmed ſchirrhous tumours, and occult cancers; as the Reader may ſee in the Obſervations.

Take ſome Vegeto-mineral Water, put it into a pipkin with crumbs of bread; let it juſt boil; lay a ſufficient quantity of it on linen, and apply it to the part affected: this muſt be renewed three or four times in four-and-twenty hours; and every time it is taken off, care muſt be taken to waſh the part with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and particularly the edges of the Cataplaſm; becauſe the bread being dried, often cauſes ſmall cutaneous redneſſes, which are of no bad conſequence. When the weather is very hot, I frequently order it to be renewed every three or four hours; eſpecially when it is meant to diſperſe hard, indolent, ſchirrhous tumours. We uſe it very advantageouſly for the cure of phlegmonous ones, even when ſuppurated; againſt ſuch as are cauſed by the coagulation of the milk in the breaſts, or by any other cauſe; againſt gouty tumours of the articulations; and againſt the inflammation of any part of the body; to prove which, I refer the Reader to the Obſervations.

FOR-

FORMULA the FOURTH.

Pomatum of Saturn, againſt Tetters and other Cutaneous Diſorders.

TAKE eight ounces of refined wax, melt it by degrees over the fire in a proper veſſel; add to it eighteen ounces of oil of roſes, mix the whole well together; put to this four or five ounces of the Extract of Saturn, taking care to mix them well together with a ſpatula: add a dram of camphor, which you muſt keep ſtirred till it is diſſolved; take your veſſel off the fire, and continue to work it together till it is brought to a conſiſtency.

This Pomatum may be made milder, by diminiſhing the quantity of each ingredient, according to the cutaneous diſorder you intend to uſe it for; you may likewiſe add, if you think proper, as much ſpring-water as Extract to the Pomatum.

This remedy is ſovereign againſt Tetters, and many other cutaneous eruptions; ſinous Ulcers; Fiſtulas; callous, ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, and venereal Ulcers. For the treatment of moſt of theſe complaints, you muſt waſh the parts affected with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and wet the firſt dreſſings with it, before you apply the Pomatum.

Particular care muſt be taken, when this Pomatum is made uſe of for old Tetters, which

which are ſalutary drains of bad humours from the maſs of blood, to order at the ſame time proper internal remedies. The ſtrength of the Pomatum may be encreaſed or diminiſhed according to circumſtances: we muſt likewiſe here remark, that it may be very advantageouſly applied to parts threatened with a gangrene.

FORMULA the FIFTH.

Nutritum of Saturn.

TAKE ſix ounces of litharge of gold, reduced to a very fine powder; put it into a mortar; mix five ounces of oil with this litharge; add eight ounces of the Vegeto-mineral Water, which you muſt pour in by degreees, and mix up with the reſt. This Nutritum will be found to be more efficacious than the common one, as well againſt burns, as many diſeaſes of the ſkin, and diſagreeable itchings; it is beſides a very great drier and diſperſer.

FORMULA the SIXTH.

A Pomatum againſt an Anchiloſis.

TO diſſolve the inſpiſſated ſinovia in the articulations and ſheaths of the tendons, to heal wounds near the articulations, I make uſe

uſe of a Pomatum; the effect of which has often ſurprized the maſters of the art: the following is its compoſition.

Take two quarts of common water, put them into an earthen pipkin; add two ounces of the Extract of Saturn, and eighteen ounces of common ſoap cut into ſlices; throw them into the pipkin, and let them ſimmer over a gentle fire: keep the whole conſtantly ſtirred with a ſpatula, till the ſoap is diſſolved; then add a dram of camphor; and when that is diſſolved, take the veſſel off the fire, and uſe the Pomatum in the following manner. Take ſome Vegeto-mineral Water, make it rather more than luke-warm, put it into a proper veſſel, and apply it to the part, which you muſt rub with your hand, during the bath, for a quarter of an hour; beſides this, it would be very proper to pour the above liquor upon the part pump-faſhion. After this, cover the part with warm linen; and an hour after take it off, and apply the Pomatum, as you would the mercurial ointment: then take ſome ſilver paper, rub it well in your hand till quite ſoft, and cover with it the part affected; apply warm linen over the whole. Renew this operation once in four-and-twenty hours, till the cure is compleat, which ſeldom exceeds fifteen or twenty days. You muſt take care to ſoften the Pomatum remaining in the pot with the Vegeto-mineral Water, to prevent its growing dry.

This

This topic was much wanted in ſurgery to remove an Anchiloſis, which was generally ranked among the incurable diſorders. How often have I ſeen ſurgeons preſcribe emollients, oils, and fats, for theſe complaints, which, ſo far from relieving them, only ſerved to encreaſe the tumefaction! The Obſervations which have been communicated to me, and thoſe I have made myſelf, on the effects of my metallic remedy, will help to prove, how ſpecific this is to diſſolve the inſpiſſated ſynovia in the articulations and ſheaths of the tendons, which hitherto has been deemed impracticable. I have again a pride in declaring here, that it is to the Marechal de Richelieu we are indebted for the addition of the ſoap to the original compoſition. This nobleman, who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of every ſcience, adviſed me in the year 1747, during my ſtay at Genoa, to make an addition of ſoap to the old preſcription; thinking it would then be more efficacious to diſſolve the inſpiſſated ſinovia. This conjecture was ſufficiently verified by the cure of Madame Morande, who had been afflicted for ſix years with a contraction of the flexor tendons of the hand; from which ſhe was delivered in fifteen days by the above application. See a circumſtantial account of this in the Chapter on Anchiloſes. This Pomatum may be very advantageouſly uſed againſt ſchirrhous tumours, and others, which from a long continuance become indurated.

FORMULA the SEVENTH.

The Compoſition of the Saturnine Plaiſter.

TAKE twelve pounds of wax, melt it in a proper kettle; add three pounds and a half of oil of olives: when the oil and wax are well incorporated, add eight ounces of the Extract of Saturn, which you muſt pour in by degrees, taking care to keep the whole ſtirred with a ſpatula; add to this two drams of camphor, which you muſt diſſolve with the reſt. Take the kettle from the fire, and dip linen into it of the length and breadth you think proper.

The Saturnine Plaiſters perform wonders, when applied to parts afflicted with rheumatic pains, which are by no means to be confounded with thoſe that are ſeated in the bones, and are generally produced by a venereal cauſe; theſe are lodged too deep to be removed by this application: but parts that are weakened and full of pain, are much relieved by them: they are likewiſe of great ſervice in the hoſpitals, eſpecially at thoſe times of the year which forbid the uſe of mineral waters, and in places which are diſtant from ſuch waters. They may be very advantageouſly uſed in all caſes in which the *plaiſters* called *Divine* are preſcribed; but with this precaution, that the part afflicted muſt be

firſt waſhed with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and at the ſame time gently rubbed: I likewiſe made uſe of them for the cure of Anchiloſes. After having anointed the part affected, for a certain ſpace of time, with the Pomatum I have appropriated for this complaint, I then apply ſilver paper, well rubbed with the hand till it is quite ſoft, which I leave on for two hours, and then ſupply its place with the Saturnine Plaiſter.

I have already remarked, how advantageouſly I made uſe of the above Pomatum and this Plaiſter, for an extraordinary contraction of the tendons of the hand. See my Obſervations; as likewiſe the caſe of Madame de la Gomercini, and that of the Chevalier Deſquilles.

I ſhall not here trouble the reader with an account of the different complaints, as well rheumatic as others, for which I have made uſe of theſe Plaiſters with ſucceſs, taking care, firſt, to waſh or pump the part with the Vegeto-mineral Water. The combined virtues of the Extract of Saturn and ſoap cannot fail to produce the moſt ſalutary effects, upon account of their diſperſing and reſolving quality; eſpecially when aſſiſted by camphor, whoſe particles poſſeſs ſo great a ſhare of volubility and action. See the Obſervations of many cures in which the Saturnine Plaiſters have been made uſe of.

FOR-

FORMULA the EIGHTH.

The Pure Extract of Saturn without any Modification.

YOU may apply the Pure Extract of Saturn now-and-then to the bottom of ulcers, when the ſuppuration is bad, and a gangrene apprehended: it is in general very efficacious to deſtroy fungous fleſh.

It may be likewiſe uſed againſt warts, puſtules, pimples, and other excreſcences appearing upon the body.

FORMULA the NINTH.

The Tripharmacum Plaiſter.

THE compoſition of this Plaiſter is of a very old date; an account of it may be ſeen in Bauderon's Diſpenſatory. Many practitioners have uſed it ſince, and particularly Mr. Faget, an eminent Paris Surgeon; who did me the honour, in the year 1751, to inform me of its ſurpriſing efficacy: he likewiſe ſent me the compoſition, which I found in the above book.

FOR-

FORMULA the TENTH.

The Simple Tripharmacum Plaiſter.

EIGHT pounds of litharge of gold, ſixteen pounds of common oil, vinegar, *q. ſ.* Mix in a proper veſſel the litharge with the oil and vinegar; let the whole boil together (keeping it well ſtirred with a wooden ſpatula) to the conſiſtence of a plaiſter. If you perceive the litharge not ſufficiently diſſolved, or the plaiſter not ſufficiently boiled, add a freſh ſupply of vinegar.

FORMULA the ELEVENTH.

The Compound Tripharmacum Plaiſter.

EQUAL parts of the ſimple diachylon Tripharmacum Plaiſter; put them together into a proper veſſel, with a ſufficient quantity of vinegar; boil the whole till the vinegar is abſorbed, and the Plaiſter ſtiff enough to be made into rolls.

To give this Plaiſter a red colour, add to it, while in the veſſel, ſome colcothar of vitriol reduced to a very fine powder.

FOR-

FORMULA the TWELFTH.

On the Treatment of the Itch.

VARIOUS are the methods recommended by medico-chirurgical writers for the treatment of the Itch. Sometimes the medicines are of the repelling kind; ſometimes aſtringent ones are mixed up with repellers: at other times corroſives are added; and the mercurial ointment is frequently uſed either by itſelf, or joined to other remedies, as the powder of white hellebore, &c. But the Formula which is generally uſed, and the one which ſucceeds the beſt, is the mixture of flour of brimſtone with oil or lard.

Sulphur is alſo frequently recommended. All theſe remedies, except ſulphur and mercury, which have alſo their objections, are very dangerous; particularly ſuch as are of the repelling and aſtringent kind; as they ſeem to contradict, and do contradict, in effect, the indication we ought to fulfil; as may be ſeen in my Chapter of the Itch, to which I refer the reader.

The following is a Detail of my Method of treating Patients in the Itch.

FIRST, they are to be blooded and purged; then care muſt be taken to waſh all the parts affected

affected with that diſorder, morning and night, with the Vegeto-mineral Water warm. If the weather is cold, this muſt be done before the fire, and the patients put to bed. This method muſt be purſued for about four or five days. When the eruptions are very viſible upon the ſurface of the ſkin, an addition of ingredients is to be made to the Vegeto-mineral Water; viz. to a quart of the above water, put half an ounce of common ſalt, and a dram of allum; by this means the Itch will dry away by degrees, and will be cured in about eight, ten, twelve, or fifteen days: I ſpeak here of the miliary and puſtulous Itch. Sometimes indeed it falls out, that ſome patients, who have been afflicted with it for a long time, are not cured quite ſo ſoon, when the Itch is in large blotches, and covers, as I may ſay, partly the whole body. When this is the caſe, we make uſe of the Vegeto-mineral Water without the addition of either the allum or ſalt.

When the Itch is of the tetter kind, it is to be waſhed for ſome days with the Vegeto-mineral Water; then it is to be anointed with a Pomatum made after the following manner:

Take two pounds of hog's-lard, four ounces of ſulphur, two ounces of allum, and two ounces of the Extract of Saturn: mix them all together thoroughly in a mortar, and apply them once or twice a day to the parts: when the diſorder proves very obſtinate,

obſtinate, touch them with the pure Extract.

I muſt here make a remark, which is much to the advantage of the king, that the ſoldiers afflicted with this diſorder may make uſe of this remedy in their garriſons, and even in their tents, without ſpoiling their linen, or obſerving any particular regimen. I have myſelf lately preſcribed it to about fourſcore in the Citadel. Many of them had both the ulcerated and tetterous ſpecies of Itch; notwithſtanding which they were well in a ſhort time; as upon an average the cure was compleated of them all under twelve days, without ſpoiling their cloaths. At the ſame time I cannot help remarking, that the cold was exceſſive, and the weather tempeſtuous; that they ſeldom kept within doors, and many of them lived upon very improper food, ſuch as garlic, onions, indulging in the uſe of wine, tobacco, &c.

FORMULA the THIRTEENTH.

Powder of the Extract of Saturn.

IF you put the pure Extract into plates, and expoſe it to the ſun, it thickens and becomes of a conſiſtency; you may then reduce it to powder, which is very proper for

deſtroying fungous fleſh, and the calloſity of the ſide of certain ulcers.

We mix likewiſe an equal quantity of this powder, ceruſe, allum, and turpentine, together, to help to cicatrize wounds, and dry up old ulcers. We likewiſe make a gargariſm of the pure Extract, white wine, and allum, to ſtop hæmorrhages in the lower part of the mouth. The following is its compoſition: Put to a quart of white wine two ounces of the Extract of Saturn, an ounce of allum reduced to a very fine powder, and a good half glaſs of vinegar. I have often found this an admirable aſtringent; and very proper to ſtop hæmorrhages proceeding from a remote cauſe, where there was no poſſibility of applying compreſſes, ligatures, or any ſtrong ſtyptic.

2

FINIS.

REMARKS
ON THE
EXTRACT
OF
LEAD.

By G. ARNAUD, M. D.
AND SURGEON.

IT is not my intention here to celebrate the praiſes of Mr. Goulard's remedy. That is already too well known throughout Europe to want any aſſiſtance from my pen. My views coincide entirely with thoſe of the author, in endeavouring to bring it to ſtill greater perfection, by conſidering it with more preciſeneſs, both as to its compoſition and uſe. To be ignorant of theſe would be a fault; willingly to conceal its ſuperior virtues, would be an injury to ſociety, and a manner of proceeding very different from the author's, who has publiſhed all his knowledge on the ſubject without reſerve.

This medicament, juſtly looked upon by thoſe of the Faculty, who are free from prejudice, as the beſt and moſt univerſal topic in ſurgery, may very properly be ſubſtituted in the place of all others generally preſcribed; it will frequently prove efficacious when the reſt have failed, and will re-eſtabliſh Nature, which they had diſordered.

I don't pretend to mention this medicine as a new-diſcovered one: on the contrary, we have received it from antiquity, known by the name of *Acetum Litharyiri*; but by its having been ill made, *mal-a-propos* applied, and preſcribed in improper quantities, it was for ſome

fame out of repute; and without the aſſiſtance and the vigilance of one of Mr. Goulard's ſpeculative turn, who has had reſolution enough to ſtem the torrent of oppoſition, this remedy, like many others, by having been improperly made, and as improperly adminiſtered, would have fallen a victim to the empiric. For want of proper vinegar, the baſis of this medicine, it frequently deceived the practitioner, who, from not knowing its properties, and the real method of compoſing it, entirely laid it aſide. But it has of late been too minutely conſidered to be any longer neglected, and is now looked upon, by the impartial part of mankind, to be one of the greateſt ornaments of the diſpenſatories, as well as the moſt efficacious remedy in ſurgery. It is then to Mr. Goulard, a ſkilful ſurgeon of Montpellier, we owe its revival; which could never have been effected but by a man of his eminence, and like him exempt from vulgar prejudice, which has hitherto laid to the charge of this ſalutary remedy, faults, from which the experiments of many famous in their profeſſion are now endeavouring to exculpate it in favour of mankind.

When this Extract is made with natural vinegar, and the ſtrongeſt which can be procured in the ſouth of France, (where Nature, in favourable years, and in particular cantons, furniſhes this vegetable liquor with more virtues than any art of the vinegar-makers can poſſibly endow it with) it poſſeſſes all the diſperſing, cooling, and reſolving qualities proper for dividing the glutinous, ſtagnated matter in the obſtructed veſſels; it relaxes them when too much contracted, and reſtores to the ſolids and fluids the proportion of circulation neceſſary for preſerving the animal œconomy in a ſtate of health. The common vinegars, which owe their ſtrength to armoniac ſalt, to pepper, and the dung of the feathered kind, can't fail of robbing this Extract of the qualities neceſſary for its perfection; as do likewiſe other factitious vegetable acids, ſuch, for example, as are brewed in England, and in the northern countries, under the appearance of vinegar. The latter, 'tis true, though not capable of injuring the conſtitution, act as ſtimulators to the ſtomach; but this property is not ſufficient to perfectly diſſolve the lead, or to impregnate

theſe

these metallic particles with the particular qualities they acquire by the addition of tartar, natural to those vinegars, which are made with the strongest wines *. I shall not here enter upon the bad qualities which may be conveyed to *Lead* by the ingredients made use of in the composition of factitious vinegars, which are brewed according to every one's particular *recipe*. The best argument in favour of the Extract of Saturn made in particular parts of the south of France, and against any other Extract made with common vinegars, is, that the tartar of Languedoc has the preference in chymical processes; some of which are in vain attempted without it. Another argument still more corroborative is, that at Montpellier alone good verdigrease can be procured, on account of the singular property of its vinegar, and for some other concurrent and unknown reasons, which help to dissolve the copper, the basis of the above drug. For the same reason we may be induced to think that the tartarous particles of the wine of that country, being refined by its change into vinegar, may contribute more efficaciously to dissolve the

* Such as are well versed in the art of chemistry know, that natural vinegar contains an essential oil, which entirely dissolves lead, while its acid only divides its parts. Mr. Goulard has discovered that it is the property of some particular vinegars only of the province he lives in, to perfectly dissolve this metal, as they contain more essential oil than the rest; consequently natural vinegars, when adulterated, or factitious ones which receive their power of action from the acrid ingredients only mixed with them, are not only rendered incapable of perfectly dissolving the lead, but likewise communicate an acrid quality to the *Extract*, very different from the cooling and calming one natural to it when made with the best vinegar. The healing quality of *lead* is evident from its happy effects, when applied in its natural state even to ulcerated cancers; how much more efficaciously must it then act, when its saline particles are so far divided as to be capable of being introduced into the smallest vessels, and there circulate with the juices? These they attenuate and divide so as to return into their proper channel; it is very necessary then, that the vinegar, made use for the dissolution of the lead, should be natural, well-chosen, and by no means factitious. A chymical analysis will easily discover the defects of vinegar; but as every one is not in a situation of making these experiments, its merits may be ascertained by the taste only. Good vinegar, when touched with the tongue, has a pleasing acid taste, and leaves a freshness in the mouth; but when factitious, rather appears to inflame the mouth and throat, which sensation continues for some time.

Lead, which experience daily proves. Common vinegars help only to divide it in part; ſome of Languedoc properly choſen diſſolve it ſo thoroughly, that without any ſediment it preſerves its weight; a certain proof that it incorporates itſelf more with this ſpecies of vinegar, which no doubt muſt render its effects more efficacious. It is certainly owing to this that the medicine we ſpeak of poſſeſſes a cooling, attenuating, reſolving quality, and by no means a repellent one, as has been hinted by certain people. This requires an explanation, which will be eaſily underſtood by the meaneſt capacity, as I ſhall endeavour to expreſs myſelf in the plaineſt terms.

When the lead is divided only, its parts are too groſs and ponderous to remain ſuſpended in the vegetable liquid, its vehicle; this cauſes it to ſubſide: on ſhaking the bottle they again incorporate with the liquid, without ſuffering a diminution of their volume: this volume, by preventing them from penetrating to the veſſels through the pores of the ſkin, cauſes them to remain in the tiſſue of thoſe parts, and, by ſtopping up the paſſages of perſpiration, gives riſe to what is generally termed repulſion. But, when the metal is ſo far diſſolved as always to remain ſuſpended in the vegetable liquid, its parts are ſo fine, and ſo far attenuated, as not to be diſcernible thro' the moſt perfect microſcope: they then eaſily penetrate the pores of the ſkin, follow the courſe of the perſpiratory veſſels, and put in motion the inſpiſſated and ſtagnated fluids, which they again return to the road of circulation. When the metallic particles act thus, the aquatic vehicles, with which they are combined, looſen the ſkin, which was before in a ſtate of too great tenſion, whilſt the ſpirituous ones reſtore to the veſſels that elaſticity of which they had been deprived. Thus a reſolution of the humours is effected by means of tranſpiration and circulation: but a wiſe and cautious practitioner muſt always attend to the progreſs of the complaint, when either putrefaction or a degree of malignity is apprehended; and care ſhould be always taken to mix this with digeſtives for critical diſcharges, as by abating their heat it will prevent the neighbouring parts from being affected, and ſecure the patient againſt a too copious diſcharge, which frequently attends theſe caſes.

The

The compariſon made between the Extract of Saturn and its ſalt, commonly called the ſugar of lead, will be found unjuſt, when we conſider that the latter is made with vinegars of all ſorts of wines; and that thoſe of Switzerland, which produce the greateſt quantity of this ſugar, are made of wines very little impregnated with tartar, and that too of an inferior quality. But after all, this very ſugar of lead, which is quoted as a proof of the repellent quality to be found in our medicine, is it not made uſe of by the ableſt practitioners, both as an internal and external medicine? If ſo, with how much more confidence may we make uſe of Mr. Goulard's Extract, properly made, in the above circumſtances? A practice of ſixty years has ſufficiently convinced me of its ſuperiority over the ſugar of lead, which I have known fail, when the other has always anſwered my intentions.

Such as are thus diſpoſed to criticiſe the moſt approved remedies won't give themſelves time to reflect, that an accidental failure of ſucceſs might be owing to this Extract not having been properly made in its commencement, or ſucceeding proceſſes; to its having been given in too great a quantity, or applied cold, as indeed the author ſometimes recommends, with a view only to the temperate climate he writes in: thus have theſe people been induced, without having any regard for themſelves, to confirm the opinion of the vulgar, who generally attribute the death of the patient to the laſt remedy; and thus ſhamefully take advantage of this fallacious argument to cry down the good effects of the Extract of Saturn, and to extol remedies at beſt uncertain, often fallacious, and which cuſtom alone, the tyrant of the mind, authoriſes the uſe of, both againſt reaſon and experience. Many examples might be brought to refute what perſons, otherwiſe reſpectable, have thought proper to advance to the prejudice of this remedy; but I will refer the reader to many Obſervations given by the author in his Treatiſe, and take into conſideration here the firſt paragraph of the Third Formula, on the inefficacy of the poultices generally preſcribed.

The proofs I have given of the neceſſity of procuring the beſt vinegar, and the rules I ſhall lay down in the ſequel, for the better making and uſing this Extract, having

been approved of by men of knowledge and rank in this country, ever intent on means to affift the poorer part of mankind, have induced me to procure a quantity of it from the fountain-head itself. I have applied to Mr. Goulard for this purpofe, to whom I have likewife communicated my thoughts on the farther improvement and ufe of this remedy, which I have had the fatisfaction to know entirely coincide with his. This concurrence of ideas, which originally ſprung from a fifty years acquaintance, having been fellow-ſtudents together, have induced me to imitate him on other occaſions * and has been the means of his allowing me to be the ſole vender in this country of the Extract he himſelf makes.

This topic, which, properly ſpeaking, is an univerſal chirurgical medicine, and eaſily procured, has this triple advantage over others: Firſt, it coſts but little; ſecondly, it is prepared in an inſtant; and thirdly, it may eaſily be conveyed from place to place.

Whoever is provided with it may prevent the bad conſequences of bruiſes, occaſioned either by a fall or blow; it prevents an echymoſis, or extravaſation of blood, the general attendant of fractures and diſlocations, till proper aſſiſtance can be procured to dreſs the patient *ſecundum artem:* in theſe circumſtances it ſhould be made uſe of in the beginning, as it is a known remedy againſt inflammations and mortifications, the general conſequences of theſe complaints. I ſhall not enter into a detail of the other diſorders it will relieve, but ſhall refer the reader to Mr. Goulard's Treatiſe: I ſhall only lay down here ſome few rules for its uſe, drawn from experience, which have met with Mr. Goulard's approbation, both as to that and its compoſition.

I. Every one is ſufficiently acquainted with the powerful effects of vegetable acids, and particularly thoſe of vinegar, in regard to braſs, to deter him from making this Extract in veſſels of that metal. No precaution is ſufficient to prevent the vinegar from imbibing ſome of the copper: it is therefore much more adviſeable to make

* See pages 3 and 202 of my Treatiſe of Diſorders of the Urethra and Bladder, ſold by P. Elmſly, bookſeller in the Strand, in 12mo. the third edition.

uſe

use of vessels made either of glass, earth, or pewter. I should have been much more uneasy about a gentleman's servant, who had swallowed by chance the 8th of December last, a certain quantity of the Vegeto-mineral Water, had I not been very sure that the Extract had not been made in a brass kettle. I assured the master, in answer to his letter, that no bad consequence would ensue, but that it would be advisable to order the patient to drink some warm water.

Copy of Mr. ****'s Letter.

SIR,

ONE of my servants has swallowed, by accident, some of the Vegeto-mineral Water; are there any bad consequences to be apprehended? and what is best to be done? It happened about half an hour ago. I am, &c.

8th December, 1769.

The day after I received the following.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that my servant is perfectly well to-day: he felt last night some pains in his stomach, which the warm water removed; but no stitches, no cholics. I am, &c.

9th December, 1769.

II. The external qualities which characterize the true original Extract of Saturn, consist in its colour, its smell, its weight, its consistence, and its taste: its colour is that of ripe Seville orange, its consistence a little syrupy, its smell empy-rheumatical or of burnt sugar, its weight a third part more than that of the vinegar; so that a phial, which holds three ounces of vinegar, ought to weigh at least five ounces and two scruples when filled with the Extract; the thickness of this medicine may be as great a defect as its lightness: for if it weighs more or less than it ought, it cannot but deceive in regard to the proportions made use of, and not answer to the directions given. See page 220.

III. When bad vinegar has imbibed as much as it can possibly dissolve, the superfluous metallic particles are observed to sink to the bottom of the bottle: such Extract,

improperly called so, is but an imperfect division of the lead, which must be rejected for the reasons mentioned in page 221.

From this mixture of lead and vinegar is produced a Water called by the author Vegeto-mineral; and this Water is endowed with excellent virtues, when made use of in lotions, fomentations, injections, and baths, and in the different Formulæ described by Mr. Goulard, in his Cerate, Poultices, Pomatums, Liniments, Plaisters, &c. But the Water of which we are now speaking, ought to be particularly considered in its own natural state, before it is made use of in its vegeto-mineral one. Every species of water is not proper for this use. Rain water, when purged and filtered, and that of rivers, whose bottoms consist of either sand or gravel, free from mud, are to have the preference, especially after having been purified either by standing some time, or filtering through proper paper: spring and pump water being impregnated with gypsous or selenitous particles, give rise to a new change of the metallic ones of the lead; and thus a white precipitate is formed, which will by no means incorporate with the water. "These effects, says a celebrated chymist *, are owing to a separation of the vitriolic acid of the selenites from the earth to which it was joined, which now mixes with the lead of the Extract of Saturn, and thus forms a vitriol of lead. In that instant the vinegar mixes with the earth of the selenites, and they form together an acetose-calcareous salt; so that at the same time a new dissolution and a new combination are effected. Thus the medicine is by no means that of the Vegeto-mineral Water, but a mixture of vitriol of lead, acetose salt, and brandy. On this occasion the vitriol of lead seems to descend in form of a white powder, though it is in reality a saline matter dissoluble in water; the reason is, that it cannot be dissolved without difficulty, and that there is not a sufficiency of water to dissolve the whole quantity collected; the remainder of the water contains in dissolution a small quantity of this vitriol of lead. In fine, if you add to the precipitate a large quantity of boiling water, the dissolution is perfect; which proves, that this precipitate is a saline substance." From

* Beaume.

this

this argument, founded on natural philosophy, and confirmed by the experiments of all who make use of water not properly purified, may we not conclude, that we have no reason to be surprised that this remedy has sometimes baffled our endeavours? Is it not, on the contrary, a subject of astonishment, that notwithstanding this accidental defect in its composition, it has been so frequently crowned with the greatest success? In fine, the water which dissolves soap the most effectually is to be preferred, though it will be proper first to purify it well. When the Extract is thrown into improper water, it whitens it only for a time, and then falls to the bottom, without being able to mix perfectly with it afresh; this water becomes curdled, and like sour milk; and in this state it is by no means to be made use of, as not at all likely to answer our expectations. To this we may ascribe the want of success, which serves to prejudice many against the remedy, and to please others, who are by no means its friends, for want of being better acquainted with it. When proper water cannot be procured, care must be taken to distil others, if opportunity serves. This may be easily done with the common alembic, taking care to throw away some pints of the first distilled, as it is frequently liable to be foul, by the uncleanness of the head of the still: you must likewise take care to leave about a quarter of it in the still, before you have finished your process, to prevent the rising of any of its heterogeneous particles. But in case of necessity, where proper water is not to be had, any kind of water may be used, taking care to boil and filter it through paper which is not discased, till some of the best water can be procured *.

V. No-

* It is advisable, that all those who make use of water in common as their drink, would carefully abstain from all that are hard, earthy, and selenitous; which are apt to disorder the stomach, and give rise to stony concretions in the kidneys and other urinary passages, especially if they meet with any slimy matter. The only means of preventing this is by distillation, which will separate, even from the purest water, some heterogeneous substances; but this must be carefully done in balneo mariæ, with alembics either of earth or glass, taking care always to throw away the two or three first pints that pass into the receiver, to avoid certain heterogeneous and volatile substances which rise by distillation with the first portions of water. You must likewise finish your operation as soon as two-thirds of your water is distilled, because

V. Nothing is of greater conſequence in preſcriptions, than the aſcertaining the juſt proportion remedies of this kind bear to each other: I think the author has rather neglected this in regard to his. Looking upon it himſelf as a topical one only, he has been little anxious about the quantities uſed in lotions, poultices, &c. for common caſes; nor is it indeed very material, but when particular caſes occur, ſuch as inflammations of the eyes, ears, throat, and of other parts endowed with no leſs a degree of ſenſibility. The author ſeems to have miſtaken the quantity of Extract proper for the occaſion, ſee page 201, where he ſays, "For example, (ſpeaking of the eyes) "put at firſt ten or twelve drops of it (Extract of Saturn) "to a common glaſs of water, and increaſe them gra- "dually, as the inflammation is ſeen to diſperſe"—and after, "againſt the defluxions of the tympanum of the "ear and occaſional deafneſs, taking care in theſe caſes "to add to the drops of the Extract double the number "of drops of camphorated brandy, though common "brandy may be uſed, as for opthalmies."

The indefinite meaſure of a glaſs of water gives here an equivocal ſenſe. It is always improper to preſcribe a remedy by meaſure, when it is to be uſed with circumſpection. Nothing can be aſcertained by a *glaſs of water*, a *coffee-ſpoonful*, or *drops*. Theſe meaſures contain more or leſs, according to the different places they are uſed in; and drops may vary according to the conſiſtence of the Extract. As all meaſures then vary, and even in the ſame country, care muſt be taken, where it is poſſible, to make uſe of weights, and to reduce foreign ones to thoſe of the country we live in. The author himſelf has followed the weights and meaſures of the country he inhabits; I will follow the Engliſh one called *Troy* *, as it

becauſe what remains in the ſtill muſt be impregnated more or leſs with noxious particles, which the water might imbibe, was you to continue your proceſs any longer. The water thus diſtilled muſt be put into bottles well waſhed, and rinſed with the above diſtilled water. Theſe bottles muſt be ſtopped with a glaſs ſtopple. If the water has been well diſtilled, it will preſerve its limpidity, after you have poured into it ſome drops of the ſolution of mercury by ſpirit of nitre. This experiment muſt be made upon a ſmall quantity of the diſtilled water.

* Called in French *Poids de marc*, or ſilverſmiths weight. The ſame is uſed in Paris.

has

has more affinity to the Montpellier weight, being divided, like that, into ounces, drachms, ſcruples, and grains. The Troy pound, indeed, contains only twelve ounces, and the Montpellier ſixteen; but in the ounce there is only a difference of ſeven grains and an half, the *Troy* ounce being ſo much heavier than the Montpellier. In the drachm the difference is leſs than a grain; in the ſcruple not a third of one. The grain differs more in proportion, as the Montpellier ſcruple is divided into twenty-four grains, and the *Troy* ſcruple into only twenty; but for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may be curious to know the exact difference between the Engliſh and Montpellier weights, I have added a Table, in which is expreſſed the value of the Montpellier pound, half pound, ounce, drachm, and grains, both in *Troy* and *Avoir-du-Pois* weight, as likewiſe the ſeveral values of theſe ſorts of weights, compared with the Montpellier, and with each other; and this I imagine will be the more welcome, as moſt of the authors who treat of the compariſon of Engliſh and French weights, are more likely to miſlead than to inform their readers. I cannot help remarking here, that the origin of different weights aroſe from the ancient cuſtom of regulating them by that of a barley-corn, which ſerved as a ſtandard for all the reſt, by multiplying them into carats, ſcruples, drachms, ounces, pounds, &c. but as it neceſſarily happened, that the barley-corns made uſe of in different countries, weighed more or leſs on account of their ſize, moiſture, or dryneſs, it gave riſe to the difference of weights; and made it difficult to aſcertain preciſely thoſe of different countries. It is much to be wiſhed that the different powers of Europe would come to a general regulation of weights; it would be a change of much greater importance to trade, than that of the old ſtile, which all nations have not adopted; though there are none who would not find their account in having a general or univerſal ſtandard for meaſure and weight.

But let us now return to the method of preſcribing the Extract of Saturn, and again reſume our ſubject, from which this epiſode has ſomewhat hurried me. I ſhall then make uſe of the weight, generally known by the name of *Troy-weight*. The proper and generally preſcribed

quantity

quantity of Extract to a bottle of pure water (a) is one penny weight (b) if the Extract is well made, which quantity will make about forty drops (c). Now, if we ſuppoſe the bottle to weigh twenty-nine *Troy* ounces, and a glaſs of water to weigh about three ounces, the quantity of Extract, according to the proportion given by Mr. Goulard, would exceed, or at leaſt be equal to that of the Vegeto-mineral Water preſcribed by him for common uſes; when, on the contrary, the quantity ought to be diminiſhed conſiderably. So that I would recommend, in inflammations of the eyes, to put only two drops of the Extract to every three ounces of water, and the ſame proportion to be obſerved in all caſes where the ſenſibility of the part is equally delicate, eſpecially ſince Mr. Goulard has brought his Extract to ſo great a degree of perfection as to weigh two third parts more than when this book was written (d).

The method of counting the drops is to have a cork bored from end to end, through which paſs a tube about the ſize of a ſmall quill, commonly called a pinion; this quill muſt be cut off at both ends, like the obtuſe end of a tooth-pick; and of the two extremities of the tube thus cut, one enters into the bottle, and the other remains on the outſide of the cork. By inclining the bottle downwards, and putting the end of the fore-finger upon the aperture of the tube, you may let the drops fall at pleaſure, one after the other.

Mr. Goulard does not recommend his Pomatum in opthalmies, and I think with great reaſon; greaſy and oleaginous ſubſtances are always dangerous in inflammation of the eyes and eriſipelatous complaints, though they are equally adviſeable for thoſe of the ears: he ought to have recommended the frequent waſhing the eyes externally with the Vegeto-mineral Water, and keeping a compreſs conſtantly on them, well wetted with that water. This I have conſtantly practiſed with ſucceſs; but you muſt be careful always to add ſome brandy, and even that which is camphorated. This omiſſion on the part of the author, in his firſt preſcription, gives an air of obſcurity

a This ought to weigh 29 or 30 ounces. b The 24th part of an ounce. c See our bill of directions, note †, page 4. d See the bill of directions, p. 3.

to

to the laſt part of his ſecond paragraph, by putting you in mind there of the neceſſity of making uſe of brandy in the ſecond preſcription, as well as in the firſt; a circumſtance he has entirely omitted. Let it be remarked, that camphorated brandy on all occaſions is to be preferred to the non-camphorated, as I ſhall endeavour to prove in the following article.

VI. It is my opinion, that in the caſes in which the author recommends the uſe of camphire, one of the moſt antiphlogiſtic and antiſpaſmodic medicines in phyſic or ſurgery, he does not preſcribe it in large quantities enough. Camphire is one of thoſe medicines we uſe too ſparingly, not being ſufficiently converſant in its effects, which are always wonderful, whether made uſe of externally or internally. I would recommend a work of Mr. Pouteau, intitled, *Melanges de Chirurgie*, which would convince any one of the good qualities of this drug. I know an Engliſh gentleman, who not only preſerves himſelf from, but cures himſelf of many complaints by the uſe of camphire, of which he takes inwardly a large quantity; and always carries about him a box of it. When I make uſe of this with the Extract of Saturn, it is in large quantities, and with ſome precautions, different from thoſe of Mr. Goulard. If it is given in ſmall quantities, it has no effect; when mixed with pomatums, cerates, liniments, it is obliged to undergo the heat of fire, by which means the volatile parts of it are evaporated; what remains of them inſenſibly paſſes away, ſo that in a few days none is left. Whenever the Vegeto-mineral Water is made uſe of, I would recommend the ſame quantity of camphorated brandy as the author preſcribes of that which is not camphorated. This camphorated brandy ſhould be kept in a bottle well corked; you muſt be careful likewiſe to fill it up now and then, and ſee that the camphire you make uſe of for this purpoſe is not too dry, but that it is freſh, oily, and of a ſtrong perfume.

VII. Mr. Goulard recommends the Vegeto-mineral Water to be warmed only during the winter, and to make uſe of it in ſummer in its natural ſtate. This diſtinction may be a very juſt one at Montpellier, and in other warm climates; but in England, and other cold countries, it is abſolutely neceſſary always to warm it, otherwiſe the me-

tallic particles are not so thoroughly divided; and by the water's being impregnated with the vegetable parts only; the repelling property, with which it is reproached, only remains. The same may be said of all cold waters; they act as repellents, by causing too great a contraction in the fibres they ought to relax, and the colder they are the greater is their repelling power; but when warmed, they are of a moistening, relaxing, softening, and resolving quality. But particular care must be taken not to exceed the dose above prescribed in inflammatory cases. Mr. Cosmoad, a celebrated surgeon, has well observed, that the leaden particles, when introduced into the vessels in too large a quantity, irritate and force them so considerably, as frequently to add to the complaint, instead of relieving it. This is a fault that many, who are ignorant of the effects of this remedy, frequently fall into; and often blame the medicine, when themselves are only in fault.

In cases where the lymph only is affected, the same precaution is not necessary, as a drachm or two of Extract more may be safely added to each bottle of water.

VIII. Such as are little versed in the knowledge of the medical virtues of metals, are very apt to make cosmetic pomatums with the Vegeto-mineral Water. These have followed the errors handed down to us by our ancestors, who have made use of lead under various forms; others have made use of magisteries of pewter and bismuth, &c. which have rather served to destroy the beauty of the skin, than to preserve it: the reason is evident; these metals, by insinuating themselves into the pores, there depose some of their particles the most divided, and by first opening and then filling up these pores, spoil the finest features.

These metallic particles become of a black dye, and plainly shew a leaden colour, which can be concealed only from the eye, by the application of white wash composed of the same drug, which by plaistering over the surface of the skin, add to this deformity. The author of these Remarks begs leave to caution the fair sex from trusting to these pomatums, the composition of which is a secret, the better to conceal the known poison they are fraught with, which for a short time appears to answer their intentions, only to give the deeper wounds after-

wards. Time only can re-eſtabliſh nature, and the uſe of the pomatums deſcribed by the author in his Treatiſe on Ruptures, p. 138, by leaving out the gold and the ſaffron; the firſt making the ſkin black, the other yellow. This pomatum, without altering the ſkin, ſoftens and nouriſhes it, preſerves its tranſparency, deſtroys tetters and redneſs, fills up wrinkles, and repairs all damages done to it, either by the uſe of other pomatums or paint. This pomatum is infinitely ſuperior to that of Saturn, or the cerate for removing the piles, for the ſcalding of the ſkin, and to remove the ſpots which remain after the ſmall-pox, if applied to it ſome time after the eruption.

IX. The efficacy of this remedy againſt external diſorders incident to animals, having been by Mr. Goulard, and by the celebrated Mr. Blunt, in his learned practical Farriery, left unnoticed, Dr. Arnaud has thought it a duty incumbent upon him, to point out his notions upon ſuch diſorders of horſes, as are ſimilar to thoſe of men; ſuch as ſtrains, bruiſes, blows, inflammation of the eyes, &c. Several of the nobility have adopted the Doctor's opinion, directed the uſe of the Extract to ſome farriers, who, aſtoniſhed at its ſurprizing effects, introduced it immediately into their private practice. Their often repeated experiments were ſo much the more ſucceſsful, as they uſed the Genuine Extract of Saturn. This medicament was ſoon known, and as ſoon extended into general uſe amongſt farriers; but by employing the ſpurious ſort, they often, to the deſtruction of the horſe, and the diſcredit of ſo valuable a remedy entirely miſcarried, or retarded the cure. To avoid ſuch inconveniences, Doctor Arnaud continues to ſell the true Extract at ten ſhillings and ſixpence a Vial, at his houſe in Church-ſtreet, St. Ann's, Soho; where may be had, Mr. Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water, ready prepared for horſes; and made with diſtilled Water, true French ſpirit of wine, and the fineſt camphire, at four ſhillings a quart. Goulard's pomatum, at ten ſhillings and ſixpence a gallipot; and eye-water at four ſhillings a Vial, all calculated for horſes, with proper directions for the application of each.

Mr. GOULARD's

EXTRACT OF LEAD,

MADE BY HIMSELF,

May be had at Mrs. TURMEAU's, opposite WEDGEWOOD and BENTLEY's Warehouse, in Greek-Street, Soho.